KEY TO LONGMANS' LATIN COURSE

PART I.

KEY

TO

LONGMANS'

LATIN COURSE

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES

PART I.

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KEY

LONGMANS' LATIN COURSE—PART I.

EXERCISE 1.

1.

Nom.	casa	agricola
Voc.	casa	agricola
Acc.	casam	agricolam
Gen.	casae	agricolae
Dat.	casae	agricolae
Abl.	casā	agricolā

2.

nautam	*sailor*	insulam	*island*
reginam	*queen*	terram	*land*
agricolam	*farmer*	casam	*cottage*
aquam	*water*	puellam	*girl*

3.

regina reginam	terra terram
casa casam	puella puellam
aqua aquam	insula insulam
agricola agricolam	nauta nautam

EXERCISE 2.

A. **1.** Regina agricolam laudat.
   2. Regina nautam laudat.
   3. Nauta aquam laudat.
   4. Agricola terram laudat.
   5. Regina puellam amat.
   6. Nauta aquam amat.
   7. Agricola insulam laudat.
   8. Puella reginam amat.

B. **1.** The girl praises the cottage.
   2. The queen praises the girl.

3. The sailor loves the farmer.
4. The sailor praises the island.
5. The girl loves the sailor.
6. The queen praises the land.
7. The queen loves the sailor.
8. The girl praises the farmer.

Exercise 3.

Viva voce :—

aquilae	sapientiam	nautae
filiae	vitae	agricolae
reginae	filiae	casae
rosae	puellae	sagitta

A. **1.** Nauta hastam agricolae dat.
  2. Regina aquilae alam laudat.
  3. Nauta reginae filiam laudat.
  4. Puella pecuniam agricolae dat.
  5. Agricolae filia viam monstrat.
  6. Nauta viam puellae monstrat.
  7. Puella rosam reginae dat.
  8. Reginae filia agricolae casam laudat.

B. **1.** The queen gives money to the girl.
  2. The farmer gives a rose to the sailor.
  3. The sailor's daughter praises the farmer
  4. The farmer praises the eagle's wing.
  5. The queen praises the farmer's daughter.
  6. The girl shows the way to the queen.
  7. The farmer gives water to the queen.
  8. The sailor's daughter praises the queen of the island.

Exercise 4.

1.			
Nom.	rosae	nautae	hastae
Voc.	rosae	nautae	hastae
Acc.	rosas	nautas	hastas
Gen.	rosarum	nautarum	hastarum
Dat.	rosis	nautis	hastis
Abl.	rosis	nautis	hastis

2. *Viva voce :—*

nautis	puellae	agricolas
insularum	puellarum	reginis
rosarum	filiarum	alarum
casas	filiae [1]	rosas

A. **1.** Regina rosas laudat.

2. Nauta pecuniam agricolis dat.

3. Agricola viam nautis monstrat.

4. Nauta agricolae casam laudat.

5. Nauta agricolarum casas laudat.

6. Agricola rosas nautae filiae (first edition, *nautarum filia-bus*) dat.

B. **1.** The farmer gives water to the sailors. **2.** The farmer shows the way to the girls. **3.** The queen praises the wings of the eagles. **4.** The queen praises the wisdom of the girls. **5.** The girl shows the cottages to the queen. **6.** The daughter, O queen, praises the spears of the sailors.

EXERCISE 5.

Viva voce :—

1. filia amat   hasta terret   aqua terret

filiae amant   hastae terrent   reginae laudant

nauta laudat   puella habet   nautae habent

nautae laudant   puellae habent   puellae monstrant

2. hastis   puellas   nautas   alis

aquā   puellis   agricolas   hastā

sapientiā   alarum   agricolarum   O puellae

aquilarum   nautis   insulis   sapientiae

EXERCISE 6.

		SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
1.	Nom.	spina	spinae	silva	silvae
	Voc.	spina	spinae	silva	silvae
	Acc.	spinam	spinas	silvam	silvas
	Gen.	spinae	spinarum	silvae	silvarum
	Dat.	spinae	spinis	silvae	silvis
	Abl.	spinā	spinis	silvā	silvis

[1] First edition, *filiabus* (App. II., § 1).

2. incolae	coronā	puellis
incolis	coronis	puellas
silvae	spinis	aquā
silvarum	vitam	agricolarum
O columba	spinas	insularum
O columbae	silvae	sapientiam

A. **1.** The eagle terrifies the dove. **2.** The eagles terrify the girl. **3.** The queen adorns the girl with roses. **4.** The inhabitants give water to the sailor (or *The sailors give water to the inhabitant*). **5.** The inhabitant of the island gives doves to the girls. **6.** The thorns of the roses terrify the queen. **7.** The eagle wounds the dove with (its) wing. **8.** The girls adorn the cottages with roses. **9.** The girls give water to the roses. **10. He** gives a spear to the sailor. **11.** The sailor wounds the farmer with a spear. **12.** The inhabitant shows the woods to the sailor.

B. **1.** Agricola silvas laudat.
   2. Agricolae insulas laudant.
   3. Spinae puellam vulnerant.
   4. Aquilae reginam terrent.
   5. Nautae incolas laudant.
   6. Puellae rosas amant.
   7. Incolae coronam reginae dant.
   8. Puella nautae vitam laudat.
   9. Puellae pecuniam nautis dant.
   10. Nauta agricolarum casas laudat.
   11. Nauta aquilam hastā vulnerat.
   12. Puellae reginam rosis ornant.
   13. Rosas insulae reginae dant.
   14. Insulae incolis nauta pecuniam dat.
   15. Rosae reginam spinis vulnerant.
   16. Agricola silvas nautae monstrat.
   17. Agricolae aquam nautis dant.
   18. Insulae incolae reginam terrent.

Exercise 7.
Singular.

1.	Nom.	carrus	amīcus	equ-us
	Voc.	carre	amice	equ-e
	Acc.	carrum	amicum	equ-um

Gen.	carri	amici	equ-i
Dat.	carro	amico	equ-o
Abl.	carro	amico	equ-o

PLURAL.

Nom.	carri	amīci	equ-i
Voc.	carri	amici	equ-i
Acc.	carros	amicos	equ-os
Gen.	carrorum	amicorum	equ-orum
Dat.	carris	amicis	equ-is
Abl.	carris	amicis	equ-is

2. *Viva voce :—*

carri	vici	agno	tauro [1]
amici	vicum	agni	vento
amico	horto	lupi	ventum
amicos	hortum	tauri	equ-o
equ-os	ventorum	lupi	agni
equ-orum	amicorum	lupis	amīci
amicis	taurorum	carris	vicos
ventis	tauros	carrorum	hortos

A. **1.** The bull wounds the lambs. **2.** The friend has gardens. **3.** The friend's bull terrifies the horse. **4.** The winds do not terrify (the) wolves. **5. He** praises the friend's carts. **6.** The sailor praises lambs and horses. **7.** The girl gives water to the lamb. **8.** The daughter shows the garden to the lord. **9.** Lambs do not love wolves. **10.** The farmer gives water to the bulls. **11.** The lord of the villages praises the horses (or *The lord praises the horses of the villages*). **12.** The farmers adorn the island with gardens.

B. **1.** Dominus carros et equos habet.
   2. Ventus taurum terret.
   3. Lupus agnum terret.
   4. Lupi agnos terrent.
   5. Amici equus taurum vulnerat.
   6. Amici domini agnos laudant.
   7. Amico equum dant.
   8. Agnus lupum non amat.
   9. Insula, o amice, vicos habet.
  10. Nautae tauros hastā terrent.

[1] See Rule 13, p. 29, in *Longmans' Latin Co*~

Exercise 8.

		SING.	PLUR.	PLUR.	PLUR.
1.	Nom.	filius	filii	gladii	nuntii
	Voc.	fili	filii	gladii	nuntii
	Acc.	filium	filios	gladios	nuntios
	Gen.	filii	filiorum	gladiorum	nuntiorum
	Dat.	filio	filiis	gladiis	nuntiis
	Abl.	filio	filiis	gladiis	nuntiis

2. *Viva voce :—*

gladio	deorum	Romanorum	Claudio
gladiis	filiorum	filii	nuntios
nuntium	nuntio	O fili	Galli
filii	deis	O Claudi	Gallorum

A. **1.** Claudius gives a crown to (his) son. **2.** The Gauls do not praise the Romans. **3.** The lord gives a sword to the messenger. **4.** The messengers of the Romans terrify the Gauls. **5.** Claudius gives swords and spears to the messengers. **6.** The sons of the sailor terrify the bull with swords. **7.** The messengers praise the lord's gardens (or *The lords praise the gardens of the messenger*). **8.** O son, the god gives wisdom to Claudius. **9.** The lord's sons have bulls. **10.** The Romans adorn the god of (the) gardens with roses.

B. **1.** Agricola gladium filio dat.
    2. Domini gladius nuntios terret.
    3. Nuntius Romanorum Claudium laudat.
    4. Filius nuntios gladio terret.
    5. Claudii amici Gallos gladiis terrent.
    6. Romanorum gladii Gallos terrent.
    7. O Claudi, nuntius Gallos non terret.
    8. Nuntiis gladios et equos dant.
    9. Dei, O fili, Romanis sapientiam dant.
    10. Amici Gallorum Romanos gladiis vulnerant.

Exercise 9.

		SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
1.	N. & V.	culter	cultri	faber	fabri
	Acc.	cultrum	cultros	fabrum	fabros

Gen.	cultri	cultrorum	fabri	fabrorum
Dat.	cultro	cultris	fabro	fabris
Abl.	cultro	cultris	fabro	fabris

1. *Viva voce :—*

cultrum	cultris	ministro	libri
libros	fabro	ministrum	libro
librorum	fabri	apros	fabris
cultro	fabrorum	agrorum	O faber
in horto	in insulā	in casam	in vico [1]
in hortum	in insulam	in aquam	in silvam

A. 1. The workmen are in the village. 2. The workman's son praises the fields. 3. The workman gives a knife to the servant. 4. They praise the workmen's books. 5. The girl runs into the cottage. 6. The wild-boars run into the wood. 7. The wild-boar is now in the garden. 8. The servant terrifies the workmen with a knife. 9. The lord gives fields to the servant. 10. The bulls run into the village.

B. 1. Fabri sunt in agro.
    2. Minister cultrum fabro dat.
    3. Ministri fabrum cultro terrent.
    4. Puella domini libros laudat.
    5. Fabri apros cultris terrent.
    6. Apri in silvam currunt.
    7. Dominus agrorum fabrum laudat.
    8. Minister cultrum filio dat.
    9. Fabri filii in silvam currunt.
  10. Mensa est in casā.

Exercise 10.

		SING.	PLUR.	PLUR.
1.	N. & V.	socer	soceri	lĭbĕri
	Acc.	socerum	soceros	lĭbĕros
	Gen.	soceri	socerorum	lĭbĕrorum
	Dat.	socero	soceris	lĭbĕris
	Abl.	socero	soceris	lĭbĕris

[1] First edition, *in terrā.*

2. *Viva voce :—*

genero	liberorum	liberos
soceri	signiferi	generum
generos	soceros	viri
liberis ·	vesperum	generorum
virorum	libri	in agro
viris	lĭbĕros	in agris
viros	signifero	in vicum
viro	signiferos	in hortum

A. **1.** The man praises his son-in-law. **2.** The men praise the children. **3.** The father-in-law loves the man. **4.** They give money to the standard-bearer. **5.** The father-in-law loves the man's children. **6.** The children give books to the men. **7.** The standard-bearer gives a spear to the man. **8.** They praise the children's knives. **9.** The man gives a spear to the standard-bearer. **10.** The Gauls terrify the standard-bearer with a spear. **11.** The men are in the field. **12.** The men run into the father-in-law's garden. **13.** The standard-bearers of the Romans are in the village. **14.** O son, the Romans terrify the Gauls. **15.** The men wound the wild-boars with knives. **16.** The lord's bulls run into the wood.

B. **1.** Viri cultros pueris dant.
   2. Gener signiferos laudat.
   3. Virorum filii in hortum currunt.
   4. Liberi nunc in horto sunt.
   5. Puer agnum cultro vulnerat.
   6. Hortum ministri genero dat.
   7. Dominus hortorum cultros habet.
   8. Pueri libros non laudant.
   9. Socer signiferum laudat.
   10. Puellae genero rosas dant.
   11. Viri filii fabros cultris terrent.
   12. Lĭberi virorum libros laudant.

Exercise 11.

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
1. N. & V.	donum	dona	praemium	praemia
Acc.	donum	dona	praemium	praemia

Gen.	doni	donorum	praemii	praemiorum
Dat.	dono	donis	praemio	praemiis
Abl.	dono	donis	praemio	praemiis

2. *Viva voce :—*

auri	periculo	templis	castra
dona	periculis	in templo	scutorum
donorum	praemia	in oppido	scutis
oppida	templa	in castris	auro

A. **1.** The Romans have shields. **2.** The town has gardens. **3.** The farmer gives gold to the temple. **4.** The boy praises the lord's gifts. **5.** They give rewards to the boy. **6.** The standard-bearer has a spear; the lord (has) a shield. **7.** The poets are in the temple. **8.** The lord delights the boy with gifts. **9.** The Romans do not praise the camp of the Gauls. **10.** The men are in the camp of the Romans. **11.** The standard-bearer runs into the camp of the Romans. **12.** The dangers of the way terrify the girl. **13.** The girls adorn the temples with gold. **14.** There are temples (or *The temples are*) in the towns. **15.** The Gauls praise the standard-bearer's arms. **16.** The shields of the Romans delight the workmen.

B. **1.** Dominus argentum puero dat.
   2. Femina praemia pueris dat.
   3. Templa sunt in oppido.
   4. Agricolae templa oppidi laudant.
   5. Arma sunt in castris.
   6. Feminae arma pueris dant.
   7. Poetae liber domini dona laudat.
   8. Dominus ministrum auro delectat.
   9. Generi liberi in templum currunt.
  10. Oppida templa et hortos habent.
  11. Insula oppida et vicos habet.
  12. Aurum viros delectat; rosae liberos [delectant].
  13. Agricola filiam donis delectat.
  14. Puellae templa armis ornant.
  15. Signifer scutum templo dat.
  16. Arma, O fili, liberos terrent.

Exercise 12.

A. **1.** The Rhine is a river. **2.** Claudius is the queen's son. **3.** Neptune is the god of the sea. **4.** Gifts are the cause of joy.

5. The lamb is the prey of wolves. **6.** The spear is the gift of the lord. **7.** Wars are always evils. **8.** The gift of the lord is a crown. **9.** Germany is the father-land of poets. **10.** The islands are the father-land of the workmen. **11.** Gold is often the cause of evils. **12.** In the woods are doves and eagles. **13.** He gives shields and spears to the men. **14.** The Romans have messengers. **15.** O son, wisdom is the gift of the gods. **16.** In Britain (there) are rivers and woods.

B. **1.** Terra est insula.
   2. Fabri sunt servi.
   3. Rhenus est fluvius Germaniae.
   4. Pecunia est saepe causa laetitiae.
   5. Agni sunt semper causa [1] laetitiae liberis.
   6. Diana est dea silvarum.
   7. Neptunus est deus fluviorum.
   8. Aurum est saepe causa irae.
   9. Ira deae terrae incolas terret.
   10. Servorum dominus est poeta.
   11. Insula est patria poetarum.
   12. Incolae insularum sunt nautae.
   13. Viri sunt nuntii Romanorum.
   14. Bellum est semper malum viris.
   15. Claudius est Gallorum nuntius.
   16. O Claudi, domini donum est gladius.
   17. Terra silvas et fluvios habet.
   18. In insulā sunt lupi et agni.
   19. Agni in silvas currunt.
   20. Lupi agnos vulnerant.
   21. Agni sunt praeda [1] luporum.

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EXERCISE 13.

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A.   ⎰regina bona [2]   ⎰hasta acuta
     ⎱reginam bonam   ⎱hastam acutam
     ⎰rosa alba   ⎰hasta longa
     ⎱rosam albam   ⎱hastam longam

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[1] The nouns joined by *est* must be in the same case but not necessarily in the same number.

[2] It must be noted that the adjective may stand before its noun, though very frequently it stands after.

{ equus albus
{ equum album
{ casa parva
{ casam parvam

{ regnum magnum
{ regnum magnum
{ vir clarus
{ virum clarum
{ regnum clarum
{ regnum clarum
{ equus ferus
{ equum ferum

B. { puer bonus
{ pueri boni
{ terra bona
{ terrae bonae
{ puer parvus
{ pueri parvi
{ casa parva
{ casae parvae

{ incola clarus
{ incolae clari
{ deus clarus
{ dei clari
{ faber clarus
{ fabri clari
{ donum gratum
{ doni grati

C. { reginae clarae
{ reginas claras
{ nautae clari
{ nautas claros
{ multi libri
{ multos libros
{ multa pericula
{ multa pericula

{ vici parvi
{ vicos parvos

{ hortus magnus
{ hortum magnum
{ casa magna
{ casam magnam

{ aquila fera
{ aquilam feram
{ puer timidus
{ puerum timidum
{ puella timida
{ puellam timidam
{ poeta timid**us**
{ poetam timid**um**

{ nuntius timidus
{ nuntii timidi
{ regina timida
{ reginae timidae
{ agricola timidus
{ agricolae timidi
{ rosa grata
{ rosae gratae

{ equus validus
{ equi validi
{ faber validus
{ fabri validi
{ periculum magnum
{ periculi magni
{ oppidum magnum
{ oppidi magni

{ hastae longae
{ hastas longas
{ insulae longae
{ insulas longas
{ scuta longa
{ scuta longa
{ cultri longi
{ cultros longos

{ scuta valida
{ scuta valida

{ templa parva { templa parva	{ oppida valida { oppida valida
{ dona parva { dona parva	{ gladii acuti { gladios acutos
{ agri parvi { agros parvos	{ hastae acutae { hastas acutas

EXERCISE 14.

A. **1.** The spear is long. **2.** The spears of the Gauls are long. **3.** The poets are famous. **4.** The horses are strong. **5.** The queen is good. **6.** Wolves are wild. **7.** The temple is great. **8.** The temples are great. **9.** Boys are timid. **10.** The children of Claudius are timid.

B. **1.** Murus est [1] altus.
   2. Servi sunt timidi.
   3. Rosae sunt albae.
   4. Gladius est acutus.
   5. Puer est timidus.
   6. Faber est timidus.
   7. Fabri sunt validi.
   8. Columba est alba.
   9. Aquilae alae sunt validae.
   10. Fabri culter est validus.

EXERCISE 15.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ala alba	ager latus	templum longum
Voc.	ala alba	ager late	templum longum
Acc.	alam albam	agrum latum	templum longum
Gen.	alae albae	agri lati	templi longi
Dat.	alae albae	agro lato	templo longo
Abl.	alā albā	agro lato	templo longo

PLURAL.

N. & V.	alae albae	agri lati	templa longa
Acc.	alas albas	agros latos	templa longa
Gen.	alarum albarum	agrorum latorum	templorum longorum
Dat.	alis albis	agris latis	templis longis
Abl.	alis albis	agris latis	templis longis

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[1] The verb *to be* does not always stand last in a sentence.

A. **1.** The good queen praises the strong boys. **2.** The farmer gives a sharp knife to the slave. **3.** The slave shows the temples to the little girl. **4.** White roses are pleasing to girls. **5.** The messenger terrifies the timid boys. **6.** The Gauls terrify the messenger of the Romans. **7.** The girls delight the woman with white roses. **8.** The man terrifies the slave with a sharp spear. **9.** There are many temples in the island. **10.** The rivers of the island are many and long. **11.** The wild bulls run into the field. **12.** The farmer gives many gifts to the messengers.

B. **1.** Agricola multos equos habet.
   2. Puellae casam rosis albis ornant.
   3. Rosae spinas acutas habent.
   4. Scuta Romanorum clarorum sunt longa.
   5. Multi tauri puerum parvum terrent.
   6. Regina *magna* (or *clara*) agros latos agricolae dat
   7. Insula longa templa magna habet.
   8. Oppidum clarum multos incolas habet.
   9. Fabro valido scuta et gladios dant.
   10. Galli Romanos hastis longis terrent.
   11. Filii feminarum timidarum in templum currunt.
   12. Insula fluvios latos et multos agros habet.

Exercise 16.

1.

∫femina aegra	∫agni macri
\feminam aegram	\agnos macros
∫puer aeger	∫noster hortus
\puerum aegrum	\nostrum hortum
∫servus aeger	∫nostri amici
\servum aegrum	\nostros amicos
∫agnus macer	∫rosa pulchra
\agnum macrum	\rosam pulchram
∫rosa rubra	∫agri sacri
\rosam rubram	\agros sacros
∫horti pulchri	∫templum sacrum
\hortos pulchros	\templum sacrum
∫templa pulchra	∫hortus sacer
\templa pulchra	\hortum sacrum
∫templum pulchrum	∫insula sacra
\templum pulchrum	\insulam sacram

2.

rosis pulchris	equis nigris
nostris amicis	nostram insulam
nostro amico	nostrae insulae
puellae aegrae	aquilarum nigrarum
puellarum aegrarum	templorum sacrorum
equorum nigrorum	dona sacra

A. **1.** The girl fears the thorns of the red rose. **2.** The long island has sacred temples. **3.** The sick farmers fear the thin wolves. **4.** In the woods are the temples of our god. **5.** The thin lambs fear the inhabitants of the village. **6.** The slaves of the farmer are black. **7.** The strong sailor terrifies the little boys with a knife. **8.** Our queen gives gold to the sacred temples. **9.** Thy daughter, O timid slave, fears the thorns of the red roses. **10.** Your bulls are wounding the beautiful girls.

B. **1.** Rosa rubra multas spinas habet.
2. Pueri parvi aegros lupos timent.
3. Servus niger templum reginae pulchrae monstrat.
4. Dominus servorum nigrorum pecuniam templis dat.
5. Lupi cultros acutos semper timent.
6. Muri hortorum sacrorum sunt alti.
7. Puella parva columbam pulchram habet.
8. Femina columbam pulchram puellae parvae dat.
9. Vestri gladii nostros liberos terrent.
10. Rosae rubrae semper spinas acutas habent.
11. Puellae nostram reginam rosis pulchris ornant.
12. Incola timidus nautae aegro viam monstrat.

Exercise 17.

1.

∫ puer tener	∫ incola liber
⎩ puerum tenerum	⎩ incolam liberum
∫ pueri teneri	∫ incolae liberi
⎩ pueros teneros	⎩ incolas liberos
∫ bellum miserum	∫ oppidum prosperum
⎩ bellum miserum	⎩ oppidum prosperum
∫ bella misera	∫ oppida prospera
⎩ bella misera	⎩ oppida prospera
∫ via aspera	∫ bellum clarum
⎩ viam asperam	⎩ bellum clarum

⎧ amicus falsus ⎩ amicum falsum	⎧ nautae liberi ⎩ nautas liberos
⎧ rosae pulchrae ⎩ rosas pulchras	⎧ nostra consilia ⎩ nostra consilia
⎧ regina tenera ⎩ reginam teneram	⎧ praemia magna ⎩ praemia magna

2.

oppido prospero	bellis claris
serve miser	fabris liberis
equorum nigrorum	feminarum miserarum
insulae pulchrae	amico tenero
templis pulchris	verbis asperis
incolae miseri	nautae aegri

A. **1.** The queen gives many books to the tender daughter. **2.** The words[1] of the greedy wolf terrify the tender lamb. **3.** Wars are not pleasing to prosperous towns. **4.** In the sea are many islands. **5.** The wretched inhabitants run into the wood. **6.** The wolf terrifies the tender lambs. **7.** The messenger of the Romans gives swords to the free inhabitants. **8.** In Britain are many woods. **9.** The prosperous inhabitants of the island praise the gods (or *The prosperous inhabitants praise the gods of the island*). **10.** Thy words, little son, terrify the tender lamb.

B. **1.** Regina tenera puellis miseris pecuniam dat.
  2. Agni parvi lupum asperum timent.
  3. Agricolae sunt incolae terrae prosperae.
  4. Verba aspera animos teneros liberorum terrent.
  5. Oppida Britanniae sunt clara.
  6. Silvae pulchrae sunt sacrae nostro deo.
  7. Insula agros asperos habet.
  8. Consilia Gallorum miserorum Romanis nota sunt.
  9. Viri insulae equos sacros dei cultris vulnerant.
 10. Regina misera, liberi verba iracunda timent.

EXERCISE 18.

Viva voce :—

pace	gregi	vocibus	nucem
voces	gregum	lucis	nucum
vocum	nivem	gregem	nuce
luce	pacem	nive	voces

---

[1] In the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb.

nix alba	longae pacis	lucem parvam
nivis albae	multas nuces	iudicum timidorum
bono regi	multos reges	dux valide
longae paci	multae voces	nostrorum ducum

A. **1.** The moon gives light to sailors. **2.** The laws of the Romans are known to the judges. **3.** The boy is terrified by the voice of the judge. **4.** The snow is now white in the fields. **5.** By the light of the moon the sailor sees the island. **6.** Laws are necessary to leaders and kings. **7.** Good laws are pleasing to the judge. **8.** The Romans give peace to the Gauls. **9.** Why does the judge fear the famous king? **10.** The long peace delights the inhabitants of the island. **11.** The anger of the judges is destructive to the captives. **12.** In the camp are the leaders of the Romans. **13.** Boys and girls like (love) nuts. **14.** The wretched slaves are terrified by the voice of the great king.

B. **1.** Ducibus bella iucunda sunt.
   2. Ducis gladius iudicem non terret.
   3. Puella nivem timet.
   4. Voces nostrorum ducum pacem longam laudant.
   5. Rex ducibus praedam dat.
   6. Captivi ducis voce terrentur.
   7. Ira paci perniciosa est.
   8. Agricolae lunae lucem laudant.
   9. Luna Dianae est sacra.
  10. Cur iudices leges bonas laudant?
  11. Reges Romanorum clari sunt.
  12. Puer bonus legibus non terretur.

EXERCISE 19.

Viva voce :—

comiti	equitem	obsidum
comitibus	peditem	civitatibus
custodis	laudis	peditibus
custodum	obsidem	laude

principi claro	obsides timidi	principum iracundorum
principem clarum	obsides timidos	hiemem longam
comitis boni	civitatis magnae	multis comitibus
trabis longae	civitatum magnarum	nostri principis

A. **1.** The chief praises the horse-soldier. **2.** The king gives a horse to the horse-soldier. **3.** The leader's voice terrifies the hostage. **4.** The leader gives many laws to the state. **5.** The guardians of the hostages are in the wood. **6.** The strong horse-soldiers do not fear the winter. **7.** The foot-soldiers run into the wood with great speed. **8.** Laws are necessary to chiefs. **9.** Who gives praise to the timid soldier? **10.** The chief sends the hostages into the wood. **11.** The workman has long beams. **12.** The foot-soldiers wound the guardians of the temple with a sword.

B. **1.** Obsides in templum currunt.
   2. Quis hiemem longam laudat?
   3. Hiems non semper peditibus grata (*iucunda*) est.
   4. Obsidis vox ducibus non est grata.
   5. Custodi templi principes aurum dant.
   6. Civitates bonas leges habent.
   7. Comites obsidum equitem timent.
   8. Hiems militem aegrum terret.
   9. Equi custodes pedibus vulnerant.
  10. Equites obsides in silvam magna celeritate mittunt.
  11. Arma peditum sunt gladii et scuta.
  12. Reges Gallorum Romanis obsides dant.

EXERCISE 20.

Viva voce :—

solis	patri	labore	arboribus
solem	patribus	sole	coloribus
colores	Caesari	labores	soli
colorum	Caesarem	laborum	matrum

multi flores	floris rubri	imperator clarus
multorum florum	matri aegrae	colores pulchri
flore pulchro	patris boni	tuae sorori
victori claro	multi labores	magno clamore

A. **1.** The consul praises the conqueror. **2.** The king gives a crown to the conqueror. **3.** The Gauls do not love Caesar. **4.** Caesar was then in Gaul. **5.** The smell of the flowers delights the mother. **6.** In the field are trees and flowers. **7.** The general praises the labours of the soldiers. **8.** The garden of our sisters has many flowers. **9.** The boy gives a flower to (his)

sick sister. **10.** The light of the sun delights the sick father.
11. In the fields are geese and horses. **12.** In Italy are many
towns. **13.** The labours of the boys are pleasing to the fathers.
14. The mother is terrified by the shout of the soldiers. **15.** The
Gauls give gold and silver to Caesar.

B. **1.** In Gallia erant multi milites.
   2. Patri flores dat.
   3. Victorum clamor captivis non est *iucundus* (*gratus*).
   4. Caesar in Italiā erat; Claudius in Galliā.
   5. Mater clamoribus ducis terretur.
   6. Pater odorem florum laudat.
   7. Cur princeps consulem laudat?
   8. Consules in Italia tunc erant.
   9. Caesaris milites Gallos terrent.
   10. O Claudi, tuus labor magnus est.
   11. Agricola arboribus et floribus sorores delectat.
   12. Consul pacem longam Gallis dat.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 21.</div>

   A.
dātur   vulnerātur   delectātur   mittĭtur   vidētur   laudātur
dantur vulnerantur delectantur mittuntur videntur laudantur

B. **1.** Puella **a matre** (*agent*) laudatur.
   2. Puellae **a patre** (*agent*) laudantur.
   3. Insula **a regina** (*agent*) laudatur.
   4. Regina **floribus** (*instrument*) delectatur.
   5. Regina **ab equis** (*agent*) delectatur.
   6. Miles **a Caesăre** (*agent*) mittitur.
   7. Milites **a duce** (*agent*) mittuntur.
   8. Milites **praedā** (*instrument*) delectantur.
   9. Puer **ab agricolā** (*agent*) laudatur.
   10. Puella **ab aquilā** (*agent*) terretur.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 22.</div>

   A. **1.** The legion has a good leader. **2.** Caesar has many
legions. **3.** Scipio praises the leader of the legion. **4.** The
leader of the legions is now dead. **5.** The father gives flowers
to the maiden. **6.** The maiden is praised by the queen. **7.** The
maidens adorn the temple with flowers. **8.** The mother of the

maidens is praised by the king. **9.** The little maiden is terrified by the lion. **10.** The temple is (being) adorned with flowers by the maidens. **11.** The Romans give two legions to the consul. **12.** The labour of the legions is pleasing to Scipio. **13.** The lions terrify the women.

B. **1.** Caesar legionem in Galliam mittit.
 2. Victor labores legionum laudat.
 3. Diana virginum dona laudat.
 4. In Africā sunt multi leones.
 5. Virgines a leonibus terrentur.
 6. Legiones in Galliam a Caesare mittuntur.
 7. Scipio est victor ; Claudius est mortuus.
 8. Legionibus magnam laudem victor dat.
 9. Victori corona datur.
 10. Pecunia a duce nautae datur.
 11. Caesar in Italiam legiones mittit.
 12. Agnus tener a leone fero terretur.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 23.</div>

1.

carmina	sidera	aestates	litora	historiae
carminum	siderum	aestatum	litorum	historiarum
genera	stellae	fulmina	muri	genera
generum	stellarum	fulminum	murorum	generum
vulnera	tempora	corpora	capita	opera
vulnerum	temporum	corporum	capitum	operum

2. multa vulnera   fulmine   carminibus
sideris   multorum generum   carmen pulchrum
stellarum (*siderum*) nocte   stella pulchra
litorum   vulnere   litoris pulchri

A. **1.** The names of the soldiers are known to the leader. **2.** The *times* (*seasons*) of the year are various. **3.** In the constellation are many stars. **4.** The lightning terrifies the maiden. **5.** The constellation shows the way to the sailors by night. **6.** In the book are many kinds of songs. **7.** The works of God are wonderful. **8.** In *old* (*olden*) times there were many woods in the island. **9.** Who does not fear the cold of winter ? **10.** The island has high shores. **11.** In summer the gardens have many flowers. **12.** On the shore are many sailors.

B. **1.** Carmina poetae feminam (mulierem) delectant.
   2. Interdum pueri fulmine terrentur.
   3. Aestate agricola flores regi dat.[1]
   4. Hieme puellae nivem non amant.
   5. Historia temporum antiquorum milites delectat.
   6. Nomina siderum poetae nota sunt.
   7. Insula litora alta habet.
   8. Vulnera militibus sunt causa honoris.
   9. Temporibus antiquis regum filiae pastores erant
   10. In litore sunt multae casae.
   11. Poetae tempora antiqua laudant.
   12. Luce lunae nauta litus videt.
   13. Captivus **ab** obside vulneratur.

Exercise 24.

1.   Singular and Plural.

pax longa, pacem longam, pacis longae, paci longae, pace longā.
paces longae, paces longas, pacum longarum, pacibus longis, pacibus longis.

vox grata, vocem gratam, vocis gratae, voci gratae, voce gratā.
voces gratae, voces gratas, vocum gratarum, vocibus gratis, vocibus gratis.

obses aeger, obsidem aegrum, obsidis aegri, obsidi aegro, obside aegro.
obsides aegri, obsides aegros, obsidum aegrorum, **obsidibus** aegris, obsidibus aegris.

clamor magnus, clamorem magnum, clamoris magni, clamori magno, clamore magno.
clamores magni, clamores magnos, clamorum magnorum, clamoribus magnis, clamoribus magnis.

virgo stulta, virginem stultam, virginis stultae, virgini stultae, virgine stulta.
virgines stultae, virgines stultas, virginum stultarum, virginibus stultis, virginibus stultis.

litus altum, litus altum, litŏris alti, litori alto, litore alto.
litora alta, litora alta, litorum altorum, litoribus altis, litoribus altis.

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[1] First edition, *sends = mittit.*

2. PLURAL ONLY.

multi flores, multos flores, multorum florum, multis floribus, multis floribus.

multa genera, multa genera, multorum generum, multis generibus, multis generibus.

varia sidera, varia sidera, variorum siderum, variis sideribus, variis sideribus.

antiqua tempora, antiqua tempora, antiquorum temporum, antiquis temporibus, antiquis temporibus.

multae legiones, multas legiones, multarum legionum, multis legionibus, multis legionibus.

nostrae sorores, nostras sorores, nostrarum sororum, nostris sororibus, nostris sororibus.

EXERCISE 25.

1.

aures	menses	testēs	canes
aurium	mensium	testium	canum
cives	vulpes	arces	turres
civium	vulpium	arcium	turrium
ignes	noctes	aves	montes
ignium	noctium	avium	montium

2.

civi	aures	monte
arcis	testium	turrium
nocte	vulpem	dentium
ignium	mons	civem

A. **1.** Caesar gives corn to the citizens. **2.** The voices of the citizens terrify the fox. **3.** The town **4.** The birds delight the maiden. **5.** The soldiers are in the citadel at night. **6.** The names of the mountains are known to the boy. **7.** The citizens praise the witness. **8.** The voices of the witnesses terrify the captive. **9.** In the citadel (there) is a high tower. **10.** The timid citizens run into the citadel. **11.** The gates of the citadels are strong. **12.** The words of the witness are praised by the citizens. **13.** The fox is terrified by the teeth of the dogs.

B. **1.** Sunt multa genera vulpium.
   2. Romani erant hostes Gallorum.
   3. In oppido sunt multae turres.

4. Civis timidus canem validum timet.
5. Avium voces civium aures delectant.
6. Milites ignem parant.
7. Hieme noctes longae sunt.
8. Capita canum non magna sunt.
9. Nomina mensium puellae nota sunt.
10. Dux portas arcis videt.
11. Dentes vulpium canem terrent.
12. Testis voce[1] civis terretur.

<center>EXERCISE 26.</center>

1.
ı**nox frigida,** noctem frigidam, noctis frigidae, nocti frigidae, nocte frigidā.

noctes frigidae, noctes frigidas, noct**ium** frigidarum, noctibus frigidis, noctibus frigidis.

turris alta, turrem altam, turris altae, turri altae, turre altā.

turres altae, turres altas, turrium altarum, turribus altis, turribus altis.

multi menses, multos menses, multorum mensium, multis mensibus, multis mensibus.

parva animalia, parva animalia, parvorum animalium, parvis animalibus, parvis animalibus.

2.

maris	vectigal molestum	venatori valido
vectigali	multa animalia	in mari
calcarium	retibus validis	retia venatoris
primo anno	dentium acut**orum**	turrium altarum
primo mense	parvarum vulpium	calcari valido

A. **1.** The hunter prepares great nets. **2.** On the sea are many ships. **3.** Seas have shores, rivers banks. **4.** The taxes are troublesome to the citizen. **5.** Some animals live many years. **6.** In the first year he was in Germany. **7.** The high shores of the seas are dangerous to ships. **8.** There are many kinds of animals in the wood. **9.** In the first month of the year the snows (*snow*) are (*is*) often troublesome to citizens. **10.** The heads of some animals are small. **11.** In the net of the fisher-

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[1] Not *a* voce. The voice is an *instrument* not an *agent.* Rule 13.

man are many fishes. **12.** The cold nights of winter are trouble-some to the hunter.

B **1.** Nonnullae vulpes sunt albae.
   2. Venatores nocte in silva retia parant.
   3. Rex equiti calcaria valida dat.
   4. Varia genera animalium sunt.
   5. Nonnulla animalia parvas aures habent.
   6. Nonnullae aves non multos menses vivunt.
   7. Animalia marium sunt praeda piscatoris.
   8. Neptunus est deus marium.
   9. In mari sunt multi pisces.
  10. In litore maris sunt multae casae.
  11. Dentes acuti animalium retibus perniciosi sunt.
  12. Multas horas regina ab avibus delectatur.

EXERCISE 27.

1.

celer equus, celer eque, celerem equum, celeris equi, celeri equo, celeri equo.
celeres equi, celeres equos, celerium equorum, celeribus equis, celeribus equis.

vita salubris, vitam salubrem, vitae salubris, vitae salubri, vita salubri.
vitae salubres, vitas salubres, vitarum salubrium, vitis salubribus, vitis salubribus.

equestria proelia, equestria proelia, equestrium proeliorum, equestribus proeliis, equestribus proeliis.

acris pugna	**sagitta celeris**	**cibus saluber**
acrem pugnam	sagittam celerem	cibum salubrem
acres pugnae	sagittae celeres	cibi salubres
acres pugnas	sagittas celeres	cibos salubres
acre bellum	**hasta celeris**	**regio salubris**
acre bellum	hastam celerem	regionem salubrem
acria bella	hastae celeres	regiones salubres
acria bella	hastas celeres	regiones salubres
acer equus	**equus celer**	**vita salubris**
acrem equum	equum celerem	vitam salubrem
acres equi	equi celeres	vitae salubres
acres equos	equos celeres	vitas salubres

acri bello   proeliorum equestrium   in regione salubri
  sagittae celeris   acrium bellorum   a duce acri
  sagittarum celerium   equorum celerium   ducum acrium
  proelia equestria   vitae salubris   navium celerium

<div align="center">Exercise 28.</div>

1.

{gladius brevis, gladi(e) brevis, gladium brevem, gladio brevi,
    gladio brevi.

{gladii breves, gladios breves, gladiorum brevium, gladiis brevi-
    bus, gladiis brevibus.

{aqua dulcis, aquam dulcem, aquae dulcis, aquae dulci, aquā
    dulci.

{aquae dulces, aquas dulces, aquarum dulcium, aquis dulcibus,
    aquis dulcibus.

dux tristis, ducem tristem, ducis tristis, duci tristi, duce tristi.
exempla utilia, exempla utilia, exemplorum utilium, exemplis
    utilibus, exemplis utilibus.

2. {vita brevis   consilium utile   obses fidelis
      {vitae brevis   consilii utilis   obsidis fidelis

      {vinum dulce   lex utilis   puer fortis
      {vini dulcis   legis utilis   pueri fortis

      {ager fertilis   servus fidelis   bellum crudele (*atrox*)
      {agri fertilis   servi fidelis   belli crudelis (*atrocis*)

      {regio fertilis   mors turpis   bellum breve
      {regionis fertilis   mortis turpis   belli brevis

      {dominus crudelis   canis fidelis   bellum triste
      {domini crudelis   canis fidelis   belli tristis

3.   amico fideli   legum utilium
        belli crudelis (*atrocis*)   omnes urbes
        matrem tristem   omnium urbium
        regionis fertilis   omnia pericula
        duces fideles   omnium periculorum
        leges utiles   omnia bella

<div align="center">Exercise 29.</div>

1.

{audax nauta, audacem nautam, audacis nautae, audaci nautae,
    audaci nautā.

{audaces nautae, audaces nautas, audacium nautarum, audaci-
    bus nautis, audacibus nautis.

⎰ **audax consilium,** audax consilium, audacis consilii, audaci
⎰   consilio, audaci consilio.
⎱ audacia consilia, audacia consilia, audacium consiliorum, auda-
    cibus consiliis, audacibus consiliis.

amici absentes, amicos absentes, amicorum absentium, amicis
    absentibus, amicis absentibus.

2.

⎰ verbum audax ⎱ verbi audacis	homines sapientes hominum sapientium	mater sapiens matris sapientis
⎰ mater prudens ⎱ matris prudentis	consilium sapiens consilii sapientis	pater sapiens patris sapientis
⎰ dux potens ⎱ ducis potentis	pueri audaces puerorum audacium	vita felix vitae felicis
⎰ tempus praesens ⎱ temporis praesentis	consilia audacia consiliorum audacium	rex felix regis felicis

3.

consiliis audacibus	matris absentis	tempus praesens
hominum sapientium	homini sapienti	verbis audacibus
regem potentem	a rege audaci	verbis sapientibus
regibus potentibus	tempora praesentia	reginae potentis

EXERCISE 30.

A. **1.** Soldiers love a bold leader. **2.** The kings of the
islands are powerful. **3.** The anger of powerful kings is trouble-
some to citizens. **4.** All (men) do not praise old (*olden*) times.
5. All things (*everything*) terrify (*terrifies*) the sad boy. **6.** The
examples of wise mothers are useful to girls. **7.** The evils (*ills*)
of the present times are known to the king. **8.** The good are
not always happy. **9.** The hunter gives the lamb to the fierce
lion. **10.** The Romans have short swords. **11.** Caesar sends our
men into Gaul. **12.** Gaul has a fertile soil.

B **1.** Multi venatorem fortem laudant.
   2. Sapientes semper felices sunt.
   3. Omnia sapientibus utilia sunt.
   4. Nostri obsidem fidelem laudant.
   5. Nostri a duce potenti laudantur.
   6. Naves celeres nautas audaces habent.
   7. Acri duci vinum dulce dat.

    8. Quis non mortem turpem timet?
    9. Bellum crudele (*atrox*) civibus non utile est.
  10. Bella semper sunt crudelia (*atrocia*).

C. **1.** Equus acer hastā celeri vulneratur.
    2. Galli nostris aquam dulcem dant.
    3. In ea pugnā nostri in periculis tristibus erant.
    4. Britannia est patria nautarum audacium.
    5. Vita fortium saepe brevis est.
    6. Verba amicorum absentium sunt utilia amicis.
    7. Puella parva **ab** equo celeri terretur.
    8. In Africā sunt leones feroces.
    9. Civis agricolae vitam salubrem non laudat.
  10. Exempla turpia prudentibus non molesta sunt.

Exercise 31.

1.

nox brevior	in agro fertiliore
noctis brevioris	horti fertiliores
gladii breviores	consilium utilius
gladiis brevioribus	consilio utiliore
carmen brevius [1]	consilia utiliora
carmina breviora [1]	consiliorum utiliorum
ager fertilior	reges potentiores

      regum potentiorum
      opus facilius
      operis facilioris
      regnum potentius
      hastae breviores
      arma utiliora

2.

reges divites	militibus pauperibus	militi veteri
regum divitum	templum dives	milites veteres
reginae diviti	in templo divite	militum veterum
milites pauperes	miles vetus	vinum vetus

Exercise 32.

A. **1.** The rich king has fertile islands. **2.** The rich do not always praise the poor. **3.** The Romans have shorter swords than the Gauls. **4.** In summer the nights are shorter than in

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[1] Or *cantus brevior, cantus breviores.*

winter. **5.** All dangers are *light (easy)* to the brave. **6.** The girl has a sweeter voice than the boy. **7.** Iron is more useful than silver. **8.** In that fight the *horsemen (cavalry)* were more useful than the *foot soldiers (infantry).* **9.** The good often give money to the poor. **10.** The old soldier has many wounds.

B. **1.** Vulnera militis veteris non levia sunt.
   2. Diviti omnia sunt facilia.
   3. Solis lux utilior est quam lunae.
   4. Consilia audacia sunt utiliora *quam verba imprudentia (verbis imprudentibus).*
   5. Puellae pauperi multa a regina divite dantur.
   6. Aestate noctes sunt breves.
   7. Militi veteri dux praemium dat.
   8. Scutum est brevius *quam hasta (hastā).*
   9. Milites non fortiores sunt *quam nautae (nautis).*
 10. Sagittae venatori utiliores sunt quam hastae.

Exercise 33.

A. **1.** The hunter has many bows. **2.** The needle is sharp. **3.** A sharp needle wounds the hand. **4.** The farmer's hands are hard. **5.** The horse's knees are hard. **6.** Caesar leads an army into Gaul. **7.** The consuls were the leaders of the armies. **8.** With a great army he overcomes the Gauls. **9.** The chariots of the Gauls were dangerous to the Romans. **10.** In the harbour are many ships. **11.** The arrival of the Romans was the cause of flight. **12.** Britain has many harbours.

B. **1.** Agricola venatori arcum dat.
   2. Venatores *copiam arcuum* (multos arcūs) habent.
   3. Feminis acūs acutae utiles sunt.
   4. Galli in Italiam exercitum ducunt.
   5. Servus domini adventum timet.
   6. Exercitūs dux est consul.
   7. Impetus Romanorum Gallos terret.
   8. Taurus venatorem cornu vulnerat.
   9. Currūs consulis in agro sunt.
 10. In portubus Britanniae sunt multae naves.

Exercise 34.

A. **1.** The cavalry of the enemy overcomes the army of the Romans. **2.** The leaders of the armies fight in chariots. **3.** The

oaks of Britain are known to all. **4.** The Gauls make an attack on the cavalry of the Romans. **5.** The arrival of Hannibal was the cause of fear to the Romans. **6.** Hannibal leads his army over the Alps into Italy. **7.** The crossing of the Alps was not easy to Hannibal. **8.** In the Alps are many lakes. **9.** The arrival of the cavalry gives the victory to Hannibal. **10.** The conqueror fights on horseback. **11.** The leaders fight in sight of the armies. **12.** The girl is delighted by the fruit of the tall tree. **13.** In Britain the chariots of the inhabitants terrify the Roman soldiers.

B. **1.** Trans Alpes *equitatum* (*equites*) ducit.

    2. Equitatus impetum in Gallos facit.

    3. Fructus quercuum animalibus utilis est.

    4. Trans *flumen* (*fluvium*) sunt Germani.

    5. Transitus Alpium omnibus *imperatoribus* (*ducibus*) difficilis erat.

    6. Galli **ex** equis pugnant.

    7. Incolae Britanniae **ex** curribus pugnant.

    8. In portubus Britanniae sunt multi nautae.

    9. Caesar trans montes exercitum ducit.

    10. Hostēs non equitatum habent (first edition, *habebant*).

    11. Hannibalis victoriae erant causa metūs civibus.

    12. In conspectu Alpium Hannibal equitatum Romanum superat.

<div align="center">

Exercise 35.

</div>

1.

	Nom.	acies	spes	res publica
	Acc.	aciem	spem	rem publicam
	Gen.	aciei	spei	rei publicae
	Dat.	aciei	spei	rei publicae
	Abl.	acie	spe	re publicā

spe	faciei	rerum adversarum
em	faciem	in rebus adversis
acie	res secundas	in planitie (*campo*)
publicae	in rebus secundis	primo die

A. **1.** The hours of the day are pleasant in summer. **2.** He remained many days in our city. **3.** The victory of the army fills the citizens with hope. **4.** Good laws are more useful to the commonwealth than old walls. **5.** There are slaves in the line

(-of-battle) of the enemy. **6.** On the right wing of the army there were horsemen. **7.** The hope of booty delights the soldier. **8.** The beginnings (*first stages*) of many things are small. **9.** In prosperity men have many friends. **10.** On the first day Caesar sends his army into Gaul.

B. **1.** Hora meridiei est saepe (*hora*) cibi.
   2. Puella amicos facie pulchra delectat.
   3. Nostra castra **sunt** in planitie (*in campo*).
   4. Dux hostium aciem videt.
   5. Homines rebus secundis delectantur.
   6. In rebus adversis miseri non semper amicos habent.
   7. Victoria spem novam rei publicae dat.
   8. Rex est omnium dominus.
   9. Acies longa hostes terret.
  10. Metus (*timor*) est spei hostis.

Exercise 36.

A.

gratus	altus	brevis	audax
gratior	altior	brevior	audacior
gratissimus	altissimus	brevissimus	audacissimus
longus	molestus	crudelis	ferox
longior	molestior	crudelior	ferocior
longissimus	molestissimus	crudelissimus	ferocissimus
validus	aeger	dulcis	potens
validior	aegrior	dulcior	potentior
validissimus	aegerrimus	dulcissimus	potentissimus
latus	pulcher	fidelis	sapiens
latior	pulchrior	fidelior	sapientior
latissimus	pulcherrimus	fidelissimus	sapientissimus

B.

dies longus [1]	vestis brevis [1]	hortus pulcher [1]
dies longior	vestis brevior	hortus pulchrior
dies longissimus	vestis brevissima	hortus pulcherrimus

---

[1] Acc. diem long-um, -iorem, -issimum; vestem brev-em, -iorem, -issimam; hortum pulchr-um, -iorem, pulcherrimum.

flumen latum [1]	consilium audax [1]	dux potens [2]
flumen latius	consilium audacius	dux potentior
flumen latissimum	consilium audacissimum	dux potentissimus

Exercise 37.

Viva voce :—

socius fidelissimus	comiti cariori	homini acerrimo
telum acrius	turres altiores	montes altissimi
milites validiores	silvae densioris	tempora feliciora
pax tutior	opus difficillimum	naves celeriores

A. **1.** Horses are swifter than dogs. **2.** The wisest of the Romans was Scipio. **3.** The Rhine is broader than the Rhone. **4.** The dove is more pleasing to men than the eagle. **5.** Peace is safer than war. **6.** The most powerful of the allies were the Belgians. **7.** The town has a very high tower. **8.** Who is keener than a bold sailor? **9.** What is sadder than war? **10.** Hannibal has a keener army than Scipio.

B. **1.** Quis est potentior *nostro consule (quam noster consul) ?*
    2. Ferrum est utilius *auro (quam aurum)*.
    3. Servus interdum fidelior *quam dominus (domino)* est.
    4. Turris altissima in arce est.
    5. Bellum est tristissimum malorum.
    6. Opus est difficilius puero quam puellae.
    7. Belgae acriores *quam Galli (Gallis)* erant.
    8. Victoriae Caesaris faciliores in Gallia quam in Britannia erant.
    9. Sapientissime iudex, captivo tristissimo veniam da.
    10. Quid est militi utilius *quam telum acerrimum (telo acerrimo) ?*

Exercise 38.

A. **1.** The Gauls had very faithful allies. **2.** The leader is dearer to the soldiers than to the horsemen. **3.** What is more difficult than the crossing of the Alps? **4.** Of all the Gauls the fiercest are the Belgians. **5.** The memory of happy times was most pleasant to the old man. **6.** The Rhine is very long and very broad. **7.** Hannibal was the keenest of all. **8.** Many rich men are very wretched. **9.** In Hannibal there was the keenest love of country. **10.** The crossing of the Alps is very difficult.

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[1] Acc. the same.   [2] ducem potent-em, -iorem, -issimum.

B. **1.** Montes insulae altissimi sunt.
   2. Nostri gladios breviores habent.
   3. Iter est difficilius hieme quam aestate.
   4. Alpes sunt montes altissimi Europae.
   5. Aestate itinera sunt facillima.
   6. Patientiā homines difficillima superant.
   7. Omnium animalium ferocissimi sunt leones.
   8. Incolae Britanniae naves latiores habebant quam Romani
   9. Romanis Germani erant molestissimi.
   10. Oppida antiqua Germanorum altiores turres habebant.
   11. Quis fortunam miserrimam laudat?

<div align="center">Exercise 39.</div>

1.

Nom.	prius tempus	filia nequior
Acc.	prius tempus	filiam nequiorem
Gen.	prioris temporis	filiae nequioris
Dat.	priori tempori	filiae nequiori
Abl.	priore tempore	filia nequiore
Nom.	priora tempora	filiae nequiores
Acc.	priora tempora	filias nequiores
Gen.	priorum temporum	filiarum nequiorum
Dat.	prioribus temporibus	filiabus [1] nequioribus
Abl.	prioribus temporibus	filiabus nequioribus

frater **natu** maximus   frater **natu** maxime   fratrem **natu** maximum   fratris **natu** maximi   fratri **natu** maximo   fratre **natu** maximo

2.

melior pars	plura verba	plurimae arbores
meliorem partem	plura verba	plurimas arbores
peior locus	optima facta	pessima facta
peiorem locum	optima facta	pessima facta
minores insulae	maximus numerus	filii nequissimi
minores insulas	maximum numerum	filios nequissimos
plures arbores	plurimi	miles veterrimus
plures arbores	plurimos	militem veterrimum

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[1] See § 1, p. 122 in *Longmans' Latin Course.*

<div align="center">3*</div>

3.

priora tempora	murum interiorem	vetustiores
prioribus temporibus	muri interioris	vetustioribus
vada superiora	prima nocte	benevolentissimorum
vadorum superiorum	proximā nocte	filio maxime pio

<div align="center">EXERCISE 40.</div>

Viva voce :—

plurimum pecuniae	plus spei	multum sapientiae
plurimi nautae	plus temporis	multi socii
plurimis nautis	plures flores	multae insulae

A. **1.** He overcomes the greater part of the island. **2.** The Gauls have a very great number of carts. **3.** The old man's plan is better and easier. **4.** *The worst men (Bad men)* are feared by all. **5.** There was more boldness than wisdom in the leader. **6.** The upper fords are better than the lower. **7.** In the river are (some) rather-small islands. **8.** The general makes *more*[1] *(rather many)* fires in the camp. **9.** He gives *very much (a large sum of)* money to the best of the soldiers. **10.** In the former war he was victor *(the conqueror)*. **11.** What is worse than war? **12.** On the next night he led the allies into the citadel. **13.** In the crossing there was a greater *loss (destruction)* of baggage-animals than of men.

B. **1.** Hostes maximum numerum peditum habent.
 2. Proximo anno civitates minores superat.
 3. Quid hominibus est melius virtute (quam virtus)?
 4. Priore aestate exercitum trans Alpes duxit
 5. Pars superior fluminis ripas altissimas habet.
 6. In muro interiore erant multi milites.
 7. In nostro duce est plurimum audaciae.
 8. Vada inferiora sunt difficiliora.
 9. Maior pars hostium est in silvis.
 10. In sene erat plus spei quam in filio.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 41.</div>

A. **1.** My father gives me many books. **2.** We are in the garden, you are in the city. **3.** He gives books to them, horses

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[1] Latin often uses the comparative degree to express a considerable number. Here we might translate *plures* by *a number of* or *a considerable number of*.

to us.   **4.** The (my) mother blames me (but) praises you.
5. None of us praises you.   **6.** The enemy is bold ; the leader's
plans are known to them.   **7.** The garden is pleasing (pleasant)
to thee, the city to us.   **8.** In me is love of country.   **9.** The
foolish often praise themselves.   **10.** The sister is good ; her
brothers praise her.

B. **1.** Dux nos laudat.
   2. Quis te culpat, O fili ?
   3. Multi nostrum eam culpant.
   4. Urbs aestate non nobis grata est.
   5. Liberi semper memores nostri sunt.
   6. In vobis, O milites, est magnus amor virtutis.
   7. Quis vestrum me culpat ?
   8. Sapientes se non laudant.
   9. Hostium consilia ei nota sunt.
  10. Mihi aurum, tibi argentum dat.

Exercise 42.

A. **1.** The horse is black ; who does not praise it (*him*)?
2. The plans are good ; they are known to you. **3.** A good woman
does not praise herself. **4.** The king gives a shield to the
soldier ; the soldier gives it to his friend. **5.** Those temples are
the *house* (*home*) of Neptune. **6.** On that day the king was in
the temple. **7.** Their fatherland is *pleasant* (*pleasing*) to them,
all praise it. **8.** On that night the companions were in the
camp. **9.** The camp is in sight of the city ; in it are many
soldiers. **10.** The nights of winter are long ; which of us praises
them ?

B. **1.** Templum in silvā est ; id floribus virgines ornant.
   2. Eis agricolae frumentum dant.
   3. Eā aestāte dux in Italiā erat.
   4. Ea regina multas insulas habet.
   5. In eā insulā sunt multi agricolae.
   6. Bella Gallorum vobis nota sunt ; Caesar ea narrat.
   7. Feminae (mulieres) fortes sunt ; cives eas laudant.
   8. Ea duci dat.
   9. Mihi aquam dat ; ei vinum.
  10. In nobis est amor patriae.

EXERCISE 43.

meo fratri	noster amicus	meos amicos
meos fratres	nostro amico	meorum equorum
meorum fratrum	nostra insula	meā voce
mea terra	in nostrā insulā	nostrae urbis
meae terrae	vester hortus	nostri
meas terras	vestri horti	vestrae matri
tua consilia	vestrum bellum	vestra vulnera
tuorum consiliorum	vestra bella	in manus tuas

EXERCISE 44.

Viva voce :—

suos amicos	suum hortum	suas sagittas
suorum amicorum	sua corpora	suos servos
suum fratrem	suam matrem	suos gladios
suos equos	suae sororis	sua scuta

A. **1.** The boys praise their mother. **2.** The girl is sick; her mother is sad. **3.** The leader praises the soldiers; he gives money to their children. **4.** In the garden are many trees; their fruit is good. **5.** The leader praises his men. **6.** The *foolish* (*very foolish*) man always praises his own *things* (*property*). **7.** The island is large; its inhabitants are sailors **8.** The words of foolish men are pleasing to themselves.

B. **1.** Mei fratres semper suos amicos laudant.

2. Nostra consilia nostris comitibus nota sunt.

3. Puella **suum** patrem (et) **suam** matrem, **suas** sorores et **suos** fratres amat.

4. Servus suos liberos amat.

5. Insulae in magno mari sunt; **earum** incolae sunt audacissimi.

6. Tua verba, O Claudi, non semper sapientia sunt.

7. Venator suā hastā leonem vulnerat.

8. Claudius suos in Italiam mittit.

9. Claudius puellam et **eius** comites laudat.

10. Pueri et eorum comites sunt audaces et fortes (*or* audacissimi et fortissimi, *see* R. 21, p. 50).

Exercise 45.

A. **culpo,** culpas, culpat, culpamus, culpatis, culpant.
orno, ornas, ornat, ornamus, ornatis, ornant.
do, dās, dăt, dămus, dătis, dant.

B.			
laudamus	dant	delectamus	arat
laudant	do	vastamus	vulnerat
laudas	das	ornamus	laudas
vulnerat	culpas	ornatis	aramus
vulneramus	culpant	delectatis	dămus
vulnerant	delectat	vulneratis	dătis

C.			
we adorn	you plough	thou givest	you give
thou adornest	we lay waste	thou blamest	we blame
they delight	they lay waste	you blame	he wounds
I plough	they give	we praise	I lay waste

Exercise 46.

IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.	IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.
1. laudabam	laudabo	arabam	arabo
laudabas	laudabis	arabas	arabis
laudabat	laudabit	arabat	arabit
laudabamus	laudabimus	arabamus	arabimus
laudabatis	laudabitis	arabatis	arabitis
laudabant	laudabunt	arabant	arabunt

IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.
dăbam	dăbo
dăbas	dăbis
dăbat	dăbit
dăbamus	dăbimus
dăbatis	dăbitis
dăbant	dăbunt

2.		
culpabat	monstrabant	superabant
culpabimus	vastabimus	intrabant
ornabant	vastamus	intrabam
ornabo	vastabamus	dăbam
delectabitis	arabat	dăbo
delectabam	arabit	monstrăbo

A. **1.** The sailor was blaming the farmer. **2.** The Gauls will overcome the Romans. **3.** Scipio was overcoming the

island.   **4.** The farmer was showing the place to the soldiers.
5. In winter the farmers will plough (their) fields.   **6.** The
leader will enter the city to-morrow.   **7.** The Romans will lay
waste the *lands* (*territories*) of the enemy.   **8.** We shall point
out the (*very*) beautiful city to the soldiers.   **9.** Why, O soldier,
were you blaming the leader ?   **10.** In the former war the
Romans *fought* (*used to fight*) on horseback.

B. **1.** Gallos superabis.
   2. Pueri locum duci monstrabant.
   3. Mater puellam veste *pulcherrimā* (pulchrā) ornabit
   4. Puellae templum floribus ornabant.
   5. Cur vallem fertilem non arabatis ?
   6. Praemia militibus dăbimus.
   7. Gallorum fines vastabant.
   8. Milites urbem intrabant.
   9. Agricola diligens *terram* (*agros*) arabit.
   10. Galli ex curribus pugnabant.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 47.

</div>

1. culpav-   vastav-   ornav-   **ded-**
   portav-   arav-   superav-   regnav-
   vulnerav-   delectav-   intrav-   parav-

2. See § **56**, p. 63.

3.   portaverat   habitavērunt
          pugnavimus   paravērunt
          paravero   vitaverit
          vitaveratis   portavimus
          portaveratis   paravimus
          regnavit   vitavimus

A. **1.** The sailors had already carried the gold into the
temple.   **2.** The Gauls fought vigorously.   **3.** For many years
he had reigned in Britain.   **4.** The leader was praising the
soldiers because they had overcome the Gauls in war.   **5.** In
the former year we fought vigorously in Gaul.   **6.** They have
called together the wise men because they are in great danger.
7. The inhabitants of the island did not dwell in towns.   **8.** The
stag[1] had blamed his legs; he had praised his horns.   **9.** The

<div align="center">

[1] In the Fable.

</div>

leaders gave arms to the slaves because they were in great
danger.   **10.** The consul was praising the *attack (rush)* of the
soldiers.

B. **1.** Longis cruribus cervus[1] multa pericula vitaverat.
   2. Socii arma paraverunt.
   3. Multos annos in insulā habitaverant.
   4. Gladios in arcem portavimus.
   5. Galli in silvis *habitabant (habitaverunt)*.
   6. Multis proeliis Romanos superaveramus.
   7. Ducem laudabat quod nostri strenue pugnaverant.
   8. Consul socios convocavit quod hostes arma parabant.
   9. Iam, O milites, hostes superavistis.
  10. Romani non semper Gallos audaciā superaverunt.

<div align="center">Exercise 48.</div>

Viva voce : —

A.		
culpet	pugnemus	arem
culpemus	intremus	ararem
vastent	demus	delectetis
dăret	superarent	delectaretis
dărent	portarent	ornent
demus	vitarent	ornarent

B. **1.** Pugnat ut dux laudet.
   2. Pugnabat ut dux laudaret.
   3. Arabimus ut frumentum paremus.
   4. Araveramus ut frumentum pararemus.
   5. Arma paravistis ut pugnetis.
   6. Arma parabatis ut pugnaretis.
   7. Pugnabit ut praedam paret.
   8. Pugnabat ut praedam pararet.
   9. Dux arma paravit ut amicos liberent.
  10. Dux arma paravit ut amicos liberarent.

<div align="center">Exercise 49.</div>

A. **1.** He gives arms to the slaves that they may fight.
2. The ambassadors were hastening into the city that they
might announce the victory.   **3.** The leader was praising the

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[1] In the Fable.

soldiers that they might not avoid dangers. **4.** The consul will give rewards to the soldiers that they may fight vigorously. **5.** The farmer gives corn that the Gauls may not lay waste his fields. **6.** The old man was preparing timber that he might build a house. **7.** The consul has recalled (called back) the army that he (it) may fight in Britain. **8.** The Gauls were preparing arms that they might fight against the Romans. **9.** The general sends ambassadors *that they may announce* (= *to announce*) all things (everything) to the king. **10.** The sailors had carried flowers into the temple that the girls might adorn the statues.

B. **1.** Milites strenue pugnabunt ut magnam praedam parent.
  2. Socii strenue pugnabant **ne** dux eos culparet.
  3. Socios convocavimus **ne** hostes nos superent.
  4. Agricola milites laudaverat ut mala belli vitaret.
  5. Mater vestes pulchras parat ut virgines delectet.
  6. Dux pecuniam seni dedit ne locum hostibus monstraret.
  7. Caesar milites ex Italiā revocavit ut in Galliā pugnarent.
  8. In oppidum festinavit ut civibus victoriam nuntiet.
  9. Strenue pugnabimus ut nostros liberos liberemus.
  10. Socios convocabimus **ne** Galli nostros *agros* (*fines*) vastent

<div align="center">EXERCISE 50.</div>

voca, vocate	ne portaveris	ne vulneret	intra
culpa, culpate	ne paraveris	ne det	ne intraveris
da, date	ne vitaveris	ne demus	intremus
ara, arate	aret	ne intratote	intrent
monstra, monstrāte	ornemus	vitato	ne dent
pugna, pugnate	pugnemus	habitet	ne **ded**eris

A. **1.** Give wine to the sick. **2.** *Show* (*point out*) the place to the spies. **3.** Let us adorn the statue with flowers. **4.** Do not blame (your) parents. **5.** Soldiers, prepare arms. **6.** Let the boy not walk in the garden. **7.** Plough your fields, farmers. **8.** Avoid the evils of war by good *plans* (*counsels*). **9.** The maidens must adorn the temple with flowers. **10.** Do not enter the city by night.

B. **1.** Ne viam exploratori monstraveris.
  2. O servi, portate frumentum in urbem.
  3. Militi ignavo praedam ne dederis.

4. Nostros convocemus.
5. Arma parate, Galli, ut Romanos superetis.
6. Puellae matrem veste pulchra ornent.
7. Magne consul, revoca exercitum ut in Italiā pugnet.
8. Legati, festinate in urbem ; nuntiate victoriam consuli.
9. Materiam paremus ut domum aedificemus.
10. Improborum facta ne laudaveris.

Exercise 51.

habet	timebamus	coerces (-etis)
habebimus	times	praebes (-etis)
habebant	timebit	praebebunt
debemus	docebamus	docebis
debebam	docebimus	docebat
debebunt	docemus	docent

A. 1. Caesar had his camp in sight of the city. 2. We owe all benefits to the gods. 3. The allies were offering corn to the Romans. 4. The animals were fearing the ass because he had the lion's skin. 5. Scarcely does the leader restrain the anger of the soldiers. 6. We teach boys to bear cold. 7. The Gauls have towns and villages. 8. We shall restrain the boy with many words. 9. The inhabitants of Britain offer help to the Gauls. 10. The soldiers will terrify the farmer with fierce words.

B. 1. **Mihi** multum pecuniae debet.
2. Ibi castra habebunt.
3. Cibum puellae praelibamus.
4. Agricolae agros hortos**que** habent.
5. Meos liberos calorem aestate tolerare docebo.
6. Asinus animalia terret quod leonis pellem habet.
7. Quis asinum stultum (*stultissimum*) timet ?
8. Vix milites *acres* (*acerrimos*) rex coercet.
9. *In eo loco* (*ibi*) castra habebunt.
10. Sociis auxilium praebebamus.

Exercise 52.

1. praebu-it	tenu-it	habu-it	flev-it	complev-it
docu-it	delev-it	debu-it	terru-it	mōv-it

docueram	flevit	movimus
docuerimus	fleveramus	movisti
docuerunt	flevistis	terruisti
tenuero	deleverant	delevisti
tenuimus	deleveritis	delebit
tenueratis	moveram	deleverit

A. 1. The Gauls had *held* (*kept*) themselves in the camp.
2. The soldiers have destroyed many cities. 3. The cold was destroying the little flowers. 4. We held the island by a strong guard. 5. The arrival of the consul filled the army with hope. 6. In the tenth year the Greeks destroyed Troy. 7. If you, O Romans, keep your treaties, we shall keep our treaties. 8. The soldiers filled the ditch with water. 9. Scipio moved his camp across the river. 10. If the wind destroys the fruit the farmers will weep.

B. 1. Fossam lapidibus arboribusque compleverant.
2. Gallorum oppida vicosque delevimus.
3. Si Romani Gallos **superaverint** vicum delebunt.
4. Cras castra in campum movebunt.
5. Romani milites docuerant calorem et frigus tolerare.
6. Consul nostros praedae spe compleverant.
7. Flebit si eum *coercebimus* (*coercuerimus*).
8. Flebamus quod Graeci nostram urbem deleverant.
9. Cur non nobis frumentum praebu*isti* (*-istis*)?
10. Si consul castra moverit socii frumentum praebebunt.

EXERCISE 53.

Viva voce :—

ut deleat	ne habeamus
ut fleat	ne deleamus
ut teneamus	ne fleretis
ut moveatis	ne terreat
ut doceret	ne praeberemus
ut haberet	ne moveamus

A. 1. He was calling together the army that he might hold the island by a strong garrison. 2. The soldiers are hastening that they may destroy the city. 3. We are moving our camp that we may terrify the enemy. 4. Caesar was terrifying the farmers that they might not offer corn to the enemy. 5. They had offered corn to Caesar that they might avoid the evils of

war.   **6.** Let us prepare arms that the slaves may fear us.
7. The Greeks called together their allies that they might destroy
Troy.   **8.** The Gauls will offer help that Caesar may not destroy
the town.   **9.** We shall terrify the slaves lest they prepare arms
(that they may not, etc.).   **10.** Call together the soldiers that
they may fill the ditch with water.

B. **1.** Agricolas terremus ut frumentum praebeant.
   2. Dux strenue culpabit ut milites coerceat.
   3. Scipio insulam praesidio firmo tenebat ut incolas terreret.
   4. Castra movebimus ne agricolae equites timeant.
   5. Arma parate, cives, ut milites coerceatis.
   6. Pecuniam praebet ne hostes frumentum deleant.
   7. Caesar Gallos terruit ne hostibus auxilium praebeant.
   8. Urbem deleveramus ut foedus socii tenerent.
   9. Castra *ibi* (*in eo loco*) habebimus ut cibum paremus.
   10. Consul laudat ut nostros spe compleat.

Exercise 54.

Viva voce :—

1. doce[1]   pareamus   ne docueris[2]   pareat
     dele[1]   placeamus   ne placueris[2]   habeat
     fle[1]   deleamus   ne displicueris[2] ne deleat
     terre[1]   praebeamus   ne timueris[2]   ne deleveris

2. mihi placet   nobis paruit
      meo patri placeo   ne arbori nocueris
      legibus paremus   nostro regi parebimus
      ducibus parent   magistro[3] displicet
      mihi paruerant   sapientibus pare
      ne Caesari displicueris   regi pareamus
      ne floribus nocueris   ne nobis displicueris
      ne mihi nocueris   flori nocuit

Pres. Indic.   Pres. Subj.

3. **paro**   **pareo**   **parem**   **paream**
     paras   pares   pares   pareas
     parat   paret   paret   pareat
     paramus   paremus   paremus   pareamus
     paratis   paretis   paretis   pareatis
     parant   parent   parent   pareant

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[1] Or plural *docete*, etc.   [2] Or plural *docueritis*, etc.
[3] Or *praeceptori* or *domino.*

flo	**fleo**	**flem**	**fleam**
flas	fles	fles	fleas
flat	flet	flet	fleat
flamus	flemus	flemus	fleamus
flatis	fletis	fletis	fleatis
flant	flent	flent	fleant
plăco	**plăceo**	**plăcem**	**plăceam**
placas	places	places	placeas
placat	placet	placet	placeat
placamus	placemus	placemus	placeamus
placatis	placetis	placetis	placeatis
placant	placent	placent	placeant

A. **1.** Let us obey good laws. **2.** O soldiers, fill the ditch with stones. **3.** Do not frighten the inhabitants of the island. **4.** Praise the king; obey the general. **5.** Let us move the camp into the plain. **6.** Let us not displease (our) friends. **7.** Weep, O women; the soldiers are destroying the gardens. **8.** Do not offer corn to the enemy. **9.** Obey the leader lest he restrain you with fierce words (or *That he may not, etc.*). **10.** Do not terrify the animals, O ass, with the lion's skin. **11.** *Let the consuls have (the consuls must have)* the highest *right (power)* in (lit. *of*) matters of war; let them obey no one; let the safety of the State be the highest law to them.

B. **1.** Fossam aquā compleamus.
   2. Ne nostris părentibus displiceamus.
   3. Militum iram verbis sapientibus coerce.
   4. Ne castra trans *flumen (fluvium)* moveris.
   5. Oppidum praesidio firmo tene.
   6. Milites imperatori părento.
   7. Agricolas *terre (terrete)* ne frumentum hostibus praebeant.
   8. Frīgus meis arboribus nocuit.
   9. Doceamus pueros frīgus tolerare.
   10. O socii, ne oppidum deleveritis.

EXERCISE 55.

Viva voce :—

ducebat	tegam	mittebam
ducemus	tegebas	mittet
ducunt	tegit	mittebant

ducam	tegebat	mittunt
ducit	tegemus	mittent
ducebant	tegent	mittitis

A. **1.** Scipio will send a great army *to* (*into*) Africa. **2.** The consuls were leading many legions into Gaul. **3.** The boy was writing to his mother. **4.** The father covers the boy's body with a cloak. **5.** The boys will read many books. **6.** We shall send help to the allies. **7.** What do you say, friends? **8.** We often used to write to (our) friends. **9.** They were sending new (*fresh*) legions into the camp. **10.** The chief will rule the State well.

B. **1.** O rex, (*ego*) in Italiam *equitatum* (*equites*) ducam.
  2. Epistolam longam ad regem scribebamus.
  3. Terra animalium ossa teget.
  4. Caesar multos obsides ad consulem mittit.
  5. Puer matris epistolam leget.
  6. Socii Romanis auxilium mittunt.
  7. Cur non epistolam legebas (*-atis*)?
  8. Quid legitis, amici?
  9. Si ad me puerum **miseris,** ei pauca verba dicam.
  10. Cur pallium ad senem non mittis?

EXERCISE 56.

1. | dix- | tex- | scrips- | em- | claus- | descend- |
|------|------|---------|-----|--------|----------|
| dux- | leg- | mis- | vic- | defend- | contend- |

2. *Viva voce :—*

duxit	scripsimus	emerunt
duxeramus	scripseratis	clauserunt
duxerint	emero	defenderunt
legeram	viceras	legeramus
legisti	vicerunt	miseramus
legerunt	vicerint	dixeramus

A. **1.** The Gauls had bought a great *supply* (*quantity*) of corn. **2.** Our men hastened into Italy. **3.** To-morrow he will have conquered many Gauls. **4.** If you send help to the allies they will conquer the enemy. **5.** We shall defend our city; already we have closed the gates. **6.** Hannibal conquered the forces of the Romans. **7.** Caesar was hastening into Italy by *forced*

marches (*great journeys*). **8.** Why had you descended into the plain (*level ground*), O soldiers? **9.** Our leader had conquered the enemy because the allies had sent help. **10.** Hannibal led his forces over the Alps.

B. **1.** Romani magnum numerum carrorum ēmērunt.
　　2. Si *viceritis* (*viceris*) omnes vos (*te*) laudabunt.
　　3. Socii multos obsides in castra miserant.
　　4. Puer parvus epistolam ad matrem scripserat.
　　5. Hannibalis copiae in Italiam contendebant.
　　6. Ossa terrā texerant.
　　7. Agricolae belli mala timent quod exercitus in *planitiem* (*campum*) descendit.
　　8. Galli se in castris tenebant quod Caesaris copiae in Galliam contenderant.
　　9. Incolae magnam copiam vini ad milites miserunt.
　　10. Cur, O cives *stultissimi* (*stulti*), urbis portas clausistis?

<div align="center">Exercise 57.</div>

Viva voce :—

emamus	claude	ut vinceret
legamus	contende	ut defendamus
claudamus	eme	ut emant
claudat	ne dixeris	ut legerent
vincat	ne scripseris	ut scribas
defendat	ne miseris	ut vincatis

A. **1.** Let us lead our forces into hither Gaul. **2.** Tell me the names of your companions. **3.** Caesar led his forces into Italy; he *pitched* (*placed*) his camp there. **4.** Let us place guards that we may defend the city. **5.** The leader had sent soldiers into the city *that they might buy* (*to buy*) corn. **6.** Draw up the line of battle, soldiers, lest the enemy conquer us. **7.** Do not write a long letter to your mother. **8.** Caesar was waging war with the Gauls. **9.** The consul is calling-together his forces that he may send help to the allies. **10.** Place guards at the gates of the city.

B. **1.** Magnam copiam frumenti emamus.
　　2. Milites fossam aquā complebant ut urbem defenderent.
　　3. Exercitum in Galliam mittit ut bellum gerat.

4. Pueri, legite bonos libros.
5. Contendemus in Africam ut frumentum emamus.
6. Magne consul, duc exercitum in Italiam.
7. Multos annos Romani in Galliā bellum gerebant.
8. Tege puerum veste novā.
9. Mitte pedites ut urbem defendant.
10. Caesar bellum saepe gerebat ; multas gentes vīcit.

EXERCISE 58.

Viva voce :—

punit	munivit	finiet
punient	muniemus	finivit
puniveramus	munient	finiebatis
puniebas	muniverant	finiveram
punivero	muniverint	finiunt
puniunt	muniebas	finivimus

A. **1.** The enemy have fortified the camp with a rampart and a ditch. **2.** The boys were hearing the old man's words. **3.** Laws will punish the crimes of wicked men. **4.** The fathers had trained their sons with great care. **5.** We were fortifying the city with a high wall. **6.** Death will end all labours. **7.** If the footsoldiers guard the hostages badly the leader will blame. **8.** In the tenth year the consul ended the war. **9.** Already we had fortified the camp; already we had placed guards. **10.** They are guarding the corn because they fear an attack of the enemy.

B. **1.** Pueri in silvam contendebant quod avis **dulcem vocem** audiverant.
2. Galli oppidum vallo muniverant.
3. Cur non obsides custodis (-itis) ?
4. Liberos nostros magnā curā erudiemus.
5. *Magister* (*praeceptor*) discipulos puniebat quod male scribebant.
6. Si puerum puniveris (-eritis) melius scribet.
7. Quis Claudii orationem audiet ?
8. Labores finiebant.
9. Servos puniebant quod obsides male custodiverant.
10. Si castra muniveris (-eritis) hostes aciem non instruent.

EXERCISE 59.

vĕnit	vĕniam	vinxērunt
vĕniebant	vĕniret	vincimus
vĕniam	vĕniamus	vincient
vēnit	vĕnīte	vinciamus
vēneramus	ne vēneris (-eritis)	ne vinciamus
vēnerint	vēnisset	vinxeramus

A. **1.** Come to me immediately. **2.** On the tenth day our forces had *arrived at (reached)* the territories of the Gauls. **3.** After the battle the leader buried the *dead (slain)*. **4.** The soldiers were assembling *that they might (in order to)* end the war. **5.** Come into the temple, companions. **6.** Do not bury the bodies in the city. **7.** He will prepare chains that he may bind the captives. **8.** Let us work that we may nourish our bodies. **9.** Fathers must nourish their children well. **10.** The ambassadors came to Caesar before night.

B. **1.** Nocte ne ad nos vēneris (-eritis).
   2. Cras in Italiam pervĕniemus.
   3. Post pugnam nostri captivos catenis vinxerunt
   4. In conspectu omnium obsides vinxerant.
   5. Socii occisos in silva sepeliebant.
   6. Si ad Caesarem veniet statim veniat.
   7. Laborabam ut corpus nutrirem.
   8. Obsides bene custodīmus ne dux nos puniat.
   9. Ante pugnam dux multa nostris dixit.
   10. Erudi mentem; nutri corpus (First edition, *nutrite corpora*).

EXERCISE 60.

Viva voce :—

regnare	vastare	docēre[1]	regĕre	vincĕre	audire
regnavisse	vastavisse	docuisse	rexisse	vīcisse	audivisse
intrare	praebēre	mŏvēre	mittĕre	custodire	sepelire
intravisse	praebuisse	mōvisse	mīsisse	custodivisse	sepelivisse

A. **1.** To fight for one's fatherland is beautiful. **2.** The king decided to lead the army into Italy. **3.** After the fight the

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[1] It is advisable for beginners to mark the quantity ˘ ˉ the infinitive in the 2nd and 3rd conjugation.

leader was preparing to bury the bodies. **4.** It is disgraceful for soldiers to have guarded captives badly. **5.** It was very difficult to overcome the Gauls. **6.** The Gauls had decided to buy many carts. **7.** The allies decide to send help to the Romans. **8.** It is difficult to set a good example. **9.** It is most pleasant to walk in the woods. **10.** It is pleasant (sweet) to hear girls' voices.

B. **1.** Non facile est bene regĕre.
    2. Ambulare aestate pueros delectat.
    3. Utile est terram arare.
    4. Bene scribĕre *difficillimum* (*difficile*) est.
    5. Dux statuit obsides mittere.
    6. Miles captivos liberare parat.
    7. Turpe est parentibus non pāruisse.
    8. Milites strenue pugnare amant.
    9. Aurum habēre est *iucundissimum* (*gratissimum*).
    10. Semper utile est verba sapientia dixisse.

EXERCISE 61.

Viva voce :—

me rogat ut contendam	puerum oro ne fleat
me rogavit ut contenderem	puerum oravi ne flēret
eos rogat ut contendant	nos orant ne fleamus
eos rogavit ut contenderent	nos oraverunt ne flēremus
nos rogat ut contendamus	vos orant ne fleatis
nos rogavit ut contenderemus	vos oraverunt ne fleretis

A. **1.** The king advises the soldier to guard the captives well. **2.** The soldier was begging the doctor to heal his wound. **3.** He will advise us not to enter the city by night. **4.** The leader ordered the allies to send help. **5.** He begs me to give money to the old man. **6.** Take care, soldiers, to fortify the camp. **7.** The boys were taking care to avoid vices. **8.** He persuades us not to draw up the line of battle. **9.** Who advises me not to defend the city? **10.** Beg the boy not to displease his mother.

B. **1.** Sociis imperat ut insulam teneant.
    2. Liberi medicum orant ut matrem sanet.
    3. Mater mea me rogabat ne male scriberem.
    4. Cives imperatorem orant ne oppidum deleat.

5. Nos monent ut strenue pugnemus.
6. Te (vos) oro ne me *culpes (culpetis)*.
7. Milites monē(-ētē) ut duci pareant.
8. **Militibus** imperat ut mortuos sepeliant.
9. Te (vos) monemus ut libros bonos *legas (legatis)*.
10. Patrem oremus ut puerum maximā curā erudiat.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 62.

</div>

1.

ambulans	praebens	dicens	custodiens
ambulantis	*praebentis*	*dicentis*	*custodientis*
ambulantes	praebentes	dicentes	custodientes
ambulantium	*praebentium*	*dicentium*	*custodientium*
vastans	delens	tegens	muniens
vastantis	*delentis*	*tegentis*	*munientis*
vastantes	delentes	tegentes	munientes
vastantium	*delentium*	*tegentium*	*munientium*
vulnerans	flens	mittens	sepeliens
vulnerantis	*flentis*	*mittentis*	*sepelientis*
vulnerantes	flentes	mittentes	sepelientes
vulnerantium	*flentium*	*mittentium*	*sepelientium*
intrans	docens	legens	vinciens
intrantis	*docentis*	*legentis*	*vincientis*
intrantes	docentes	legentes	vincientes
intrantium	*docentium*	*legentium*	*vincientium*

2.

monstratum	praebitum	ductum	finitum
monstraturus	praebiturus	ducturus	finiturus
culpatum	delētum	scriptum	ventum
culpaturus	deleturus	scripturus	venturus
aratum	mōtum	missum	sepultum
araturus	moturus	missurus	sepulturus
datum	doctum	gestum	nutritum
daturus	docturus	gesturus	nutriturus

3.
1. *Hearing* agrees with *boy* ; nom. sing. masc. = **audiens.**
2. *Hearing*   ,,   *boys* ; nom. plur. masc. = **audientes.**

3. *Hearing* agrees with *boys ;* dat. plur. masc. = **audientibus.**
4. *Showing*   *woman ;* acc. sing. fem. = **monstrantem.**
5. *Showing*   ,   *women ;* acc. plur. fem. = **monstrantes.**
6. *About-to-enter ,* *soldiers ;* nom. plur. masc. = **intraturi.**
7. *About-to-walk ,*   *girl ;* nom. sing. fem. ꞉ **ambulatura..**
8. *About-to-walk ,*   *girl ;* acc. sing. fem. = **ambulaturam.**
9. *About-to-walk ,*   *girls ;* acc. plur. fem.   **ambulaturas.**
10. *About-to-ravage,* *soldiers ;* abl. plur. masc. = **vastaturis.**

Exercise 63.

A. **1.** None (no one) **of the fighting-men** blames the leader. **2.** Scipio, (who was) **about-to-destroy** Carthage, was hastening into Africa. **3.** The king gave great praise to the soldier (who was) **announcing** the victory. **4.** The girls are **about-to-prepare** roses. **5.** The Romans conquered the Gauls (who were) **fighting** vigorously. **6.** He sees the enemy (who are) **ravaging** his native-land. **7.** The shouts of the soldiers, (who are) **binding** the captives, *come to (reach)* our ears. **8.** The farmers give corn to the king (who is) **about-to-offer** help to the Romans. **9.** Great is the grief of the soldiers (who are) **burying** their companions. **10.** The king offers help to the allies (who are) **about-to-wage** war.

B. **1.** Graeci **equum** ligneum in litore **stantem** reliquerunt.
    2. **Ducem** fortiter **pugnantem** milites semper laudant.
    3. **Socii,** auxilium **missuri,** frumentum parant.
    4. **Dux,** aciem **instruens,** fortium facta narrat.
    5. **Galli** nostros fines (nostras terras) **vastaturi** sunt.
    6. **Consuli,** bellum **gesturo,** Romani magnas copias dant.
    7. Nomina **militum** Gallos **vincentium** audivimus.
    8. **Puellae,** matri suae **parenti,** praemium damus.
    9. **Dux** captivos **vincturus** erat.
  10. Curate liberos urbem **defendentium.**

Exercise 64.

A. **1.** *The song of the old men :* We were young men formerly, brave and bold. **2.** *The song of the young men :* To-day we are young and brave, we shall fight for our fatherland. **3.** *The song of the boys :* We are tender[1]; soon we shall be brave and we

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[1] *Tener* also means *of tender age, young.*

shall fight like our fathers. **4.** He had been the leader of the cavalry. **5.** At that time we were in Italy. **6.** Your plans will be useful to the state. **7.** If you are brave, you will be victorious. **8.** You have always been (*happy*) *fortunate*, O friends. **9.** The inhabitants of the island had been sailors. **10.** Ours will be the victory if we are brave.

B. **1.** Pater erat nauta.
    2. Eo anno consules erant Claudius et eius frater
    3. Nos felices erimus si vos felices *eritis* (*fueritis*).
    4. Puer semper audax fuit.
    5. In Italiā multos annos fueramus.
    6. Si pueri felices *erunt* (*fuerint*) matres erunt laetae
    7. Mox in Italiā erimus.
    8. Vos, pueri, fueratis validi et audaces.
    9. Nunquam milites mei timidi fuerant.
  10. Auri custodes fuimus (eramus).

EXERCISE 65.

A. **1.** You and your brother are in the garden ; my sister and I are in the temple. **2.** O boys, always be faithful. **3.** Be brave that thou mayest be victorious. **4.** The man and his son had been most useful to the State. **5.** Do not be angry, O leader. **6.** The plans of the consul were wise so-that they might be useful to the State. **7.** I am contented that I may be joyful. **8.** Fight vigorously that the war may not be long. **9.** Let the laws be just. **10.** Be ye the witnesses *of* (*to*) my constancy.

B. **1.** Tela acuta *sint* (*sunto*).
    2. Ego et pater meus eramus semper fideles amicis nostris.
    3. Es (*este*) diligens (*diligentes*) ut parentes *tui*(*vestri*)laeti sint.
    4. Ego et tu infelices erimus si amici nostri in periculo *erunt* (*fuerint*).
    5. Paucis rebus contentus (-*i*) es (*este*) ut felix (*felices*) sis (*sitis*).
    6. Pueri, ne fueritis stulti (*stultissimi*).
    7. Senex semper fidelis fuerat ut memoria (*eius*) civibus iucunda esset.
    8. Cives fideles sunto.
    9. Ne infelices fueritis, amici ; este laeti.
  10. Ego et amicus meus in Italiā fueramus.

EXERCISE 66.

Viva voce :—

laudamur	monstrantur
laudabuntur	portabimini
culpabatur	arantur
culpamini	arabuntur
datur	superabamur
dabitur	superaris
ornaberis	delectabimini
ornaris	delectamini

A. **1.** Plans are being prepared; soldiers are being called together. **2.** You, O daughters, will be adorned by your mothers. **3.** While the king's fields (*lands*) were being ploughed, the farmer's land was being ravaged (*laid waste*). **4.** If there is war the citizens will be called to arms. **5.** You, O son, are being blamed daily by your masters. **6.** Much corn will be given to the citizens. **7.** Men are freed from many dangers by wisdom. **8.** Hostages will be given to Caesar by the Gauls. **9.** We were being delighted by flowers, you were being delighted by horses. **10.** We shall be overcome because the way is being shown to the enemy.

B. **1.** Mox victoria Romanis nuntiabitur.

2. Flores in templum portabantur.

3. Cur, cives, non convocamini?

4. Dum tu (*vos*) laudabaris (*laudabamini*) ego laudabar.

5. Galli superabuntur; eorum agri (*terrae*, or *fines*) vastabuntur.

6. Magnae copiae consuli dantur.

7. Hieme agri agricolarum bonorum arantur.

8. Tu, Claudi, culpabaris quod consilia nostra hostibus nuntiabantur.

9. Gladii servis dantur.

10. Vos, O Galli, a Romanis superabimini, oppida vestra victoribus dabuntur.

EXERCISE 67.

Viva voce :—

femina laudata est

feminae laudatae sunt

puer laudatus erat

pueri laudati erant

verbum laudatum est

verba laudata sunt

terrae [1] vastatae erunt

puella ornata erat

delectatus ero

liberati erimus

(id) vitatum erat

(ea) vitata erant

vocati sumus

culpatus est

superati sumus

nuntiatum est

A. **1.** The statues had been adorned by the girls. **2.** If we are overcome, our allies will be overcome. **3.** Many evils had been avoided by the king's wisdom. **4.** Our lands (*fields*) have been ravaged ; our allies have been overcome. **5.** The way had been pointed out to the enemy by a slave. **6.** Towns have been built ; fields have been ploughed. **7.** The army was being overcome because its leader had been wounded. **8.** Soon the gold will have been carried into the city. **9.** Great forces have been given to the consul. **10.** You, O son, have been praised by the master.

B. **1.** Frumentum a consule sociis datum erat.

2. Hieme terra arabatur, aestate frumentum in urbem porta·batur.

3. Si milites convocati erunt non superabimur.

4. Eo proelio consules vulnerati erant.

5. Templum multis floribus ornabatur (*ornatum est*).

6. Res consulibus nuntiata est.

7. Convocati sumus, amici, quod civitas in magno periculo est.

8. Cur culpabamini, pueri stultissimi (*stulti*)?

9. In domum a nautis portati sunt.

10. Pericula consiliis sapientibus vitata erant.

EXERCISE 68.

A. **1.** *Wounded* agrees with *soldiers ;* nom. plur. masc **2.** *Wounded* agrees with *soldiers ;* dat. plur. masc. **3.** *Wounded* agrees with *soldiers ;* gen. plur. masc. **4.** *Prepared* agrees with

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[1] Or *agri* ι as'atι *erunt.*

corn ; nom. sing. neut. **5.** *Who-are-adorned* = adorned. **6.** *Who-have-been-called-together* = called together. **7.** *When-it-had-been-stormed* = stormed. **8.** *Who-had-been-set-free* = set free. **9.** *Which-have-been-avoided* = avoided. **10.** *Which-has-been-built* = built.

B. **1. Milites,** hastis hostium **vulnerati,** in castra portati sunt.

    2. Militibus, (*in*) eo proelio **vulneratis,** Caesar pecuniam dedit.

    3. Nomina **militum,** (*in*) eo proelio **vulneratorum,** nobis nota sunt.

    4. Frumentum, ab agricolā **paratum,** militi datum est.

    5. Puellas, floribus **ornatas,** omnes laudant.

    6. Militibus convocatis praemia dant.

    7. Hostes **urbem expugnatam** deleverunt.

    8. Servis liberatis domini equos dederunt.

    9. Memoria **periculorum vitatorum** iucunda est.

    10. Domum a servis **aedificatam** laudat.

EXERCISE 69.

A. **1.** The Gauls, (having been) overcome by the Romans, give hostages to Caesar. **2.** Give corn that your lands (*fields*) may not be laid waste. **3.** Praise others that you yourself may be praised. **4.** The leader was taking care that corn should be given to the soldiers. **5.** We were preparing arms that we might not be overcome. **6.** The corn, prepared by the farmer, was shown (*pointed out*) to the leader. **7.** You, O women, were fearing (*afraid*) lest you might be wounded. **8.** I was hastening that I might not be blamed. **9.** The spears of the soldiers who-had-been-wounded in that fight were given to the children. **10.** The master (*lord*) has praised the workmen that the house may be built well.

B. **1.** Flores păremus ut templum ornetur.

    2. Duces, a rege **convocati,** in urbem festinabant (*contendebant*).

    3. Servos liberatos dux convocat.

    4. Aurum paraverunt ut consuli daretur.

    5. Terra, hieme arata, aestate frumentum praebebit.

    6. Hasta, a milite **monstrata,** multos vulneraverat.

7. Ne stultissimus fueris ne culperis.
8. Curavi ut pericula vitarentur.
9. Pueri, a magistris laudati, multa discent.

EXERCISE 70.

Viva voce :—

timetur	docemur	docebuntur
timebimur	docebuntur	delebuntur
timebantur	docēris	terrebuntur
timebor	docēmini	movebuntur
timēris	doceāmini	moveatur
timentur	docērer	coerceatur

placĭtus	delētus	nocĭtus	doctus
displicĭtus	mōtus	flētus	tentus
parĭtus	complētus	praebĭtus	coercĭtus

3.

pueri moniti sunt	castra mota erant
puellae monitae sunt	castra mota erunt
doctus eram	urbs deleta est
docti eramus	oppidum deletum est
fossa complēta est	territi [1] erimus
fossae completae sunt	territus sit

EXERCISE 71.

A. 1. Boys are often frightened at night. **2.** Why were you not moved by my tears, O most cruel man? **3.** The army is being exercised; soon it will fight. **4.** If you are cruel, you will be feared by all (*everybody*). **5.** The wooden horse was filled with armed men. **6.** Cato warned the Romans that Carthage should be destroyed. **7.** He advises that boys should (*may*) be exercised in arms. **8.** The ships had been held (*kept*) in the harbour by the storm. **9.** Let the ditches be filled with water. **10.** Help was offered to the leader who-had-been-overcome by the Romans.

B. 1. Pedites equitum impetu subito territi sunt (terrebantur).
2. Cur metu (*timore*) mortis terreris (*terremini*) ?
3. In Britannia puerorum corpora cottidie exercentur.

---

[1] First edition, *feared;* timeo has no pf. participle.

4. Fossa lapidibus completa est.

5. Regina senis lacrimis mota erat.

6. Equus ligneus, militibus[1] completus, Troianis causa perniciei fuit.

7. Sapientes monebunt ut corpora puerorum cottidie exerceantur.

8. Servi, domini crudelitate territi, in silvam festinabant (*contendebant*).

9. Oppida deleta sunt ; agri vastati sunt.

10. Gallis a sociis auxilium praebitum erat.

EXERCISE 72.

Viva voce :—

mihi paretur	nobis placetur
nobis paretur	matribus placitum erat
matri parebitur	nobis placebatur
arbori nocebitur	duci displicebitur
arboribus nocitum est	mihi non paritum erat
floribus nocitum est	eis nocitum erat

A. **1.** The women were weeping because the city was filled with soldiers. **2.** The Roman fleet was kept (*held*) in the harbour by the storm. **3.** All the villages of the Gauls had been destroyed. **4.** The fruit (*fruits*) had been injured by the storm. **5.** Our men, moved by fear of death, were offering corn to the enemy. **6.** The slaves, terrified by threats, are preparing arms. **7.** If the master is obeyed, the boys will be praised. **8.** Warn the soldiers that the ditch may be filled with stones. **9.** Hannibal was feared by the Romans ; Italy was ravaged by him. **10.** Our ships were seen by the enemy.

B. **1.** A sociis foedera teneantur.

2. Ne iracundis verbis territus (-*i*) sis (*sitis*).

3. Equus ligneus in litore visus est.

4. Troiani equo ligneo, militibus completo, non terrebuntur.

5. Matri bonae a suis liberis parebitur.

6. Quis urbem a Romanis deletam aedificabit ?

7. Arbori magnā tempestate nocitum erat.

8. Moneo ut frumentum nostris sociis praebeatur.

---

[1] Not *a* militibus ; the soldiers are not agents in this case.

9. Gallos admonuit ne castra trans flumen (*fluvium*) moverentur.

10. Si mihi a te paritum erit, tibi benignus ero.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 73.

</div>

Viva voce :—

1. mittitur   tegitur   vincĕris
     scribitur   tegamur   vincēris
     scribebantur   defendētur   vincēmini
     ducimini   defendēmur   mittebamini
     ducēmini   defendamur   mitterentur
     ducentur   clauderentur   tegitur

2. ⎰lectum   emptum   gestum   clausum   scriptum
   ⎱lectus   emptus   gestus   clausus   scriptus

   ⎰ductum   instructum   victum   tectum   defensum
   ⎱ductus   instructus   victus   tectus   defensus

            positum   dictum
            positus   dictus

3. ducti sumus   defensi sitis
     victi sumus   ducti essent
     clausi sunt   instructum erat
     ductus es   gestum erat
     tecti eratis   defensus eras
     defensus ero   clausi erunt

     urbs defensa erat   bellum gestum erit
     urbes defensae erant   bella gesta sunt
     frumentum emptum est   portae clausae sunt
     epistola scripta est   leges lectae erant
     epistolae lectae sunt   viri missi erant
     bellum gestum erat   epistola missa erat

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 74.

</div>

A. **1.** The letter is being written by the boy ; soon it will be sent to (his) mother. **2.** For many years wars were being waged by the Romans. **3.** A cloak has been given to the boy that (his) body may be covered. **4.** Carts have been bought ; corn has been carried into the city. **5.** If the city is defended we shall not be conquered. **6.** When the camp had been pitched, Caesar

called together the leaders. **7.** When help had been sent the
Gauls easily conquered the Romans. **8.** Let the gates be shut
lest we are overpowered. **9.** Foolish words have been said.
10. In that battle the women had been defended by the boys.

B. **1.** Praesidia (*custodes*) ponuntur; portae clauduntur.

2. Obsides ad Caesarem mittentur.

3. Caesar, cum obsides missi essent, in Italiam contendere
statuit.

4. Copiae Romanorum ab Hannibale victae sunt.

5. Vinum ad milites ab incolis missum erat.

6. Nostri, a Caesare ducti, non facile vincentur.

7. Cum imperator in campum pervenisset, urbis portae
clausae sunt.

8. Arma paremus ut hostes vincantur.

9. Si praesidia ad portas posita erunt, urbs nostra defende-
tur.

10. Cives monuimus ut portae clauderentur.

<center>EXERCISE 75.</center>

1.
muniuntur	puniar
munientur	puniretur
muniantur	punirentur
muniebantur	vinciēris
puniemur	vinciaris
puniebamini	vinciretur

2.

eruditus	finitus	custoditus	perventus	sepultus
punitus	nutritus	ventus	vinctus	impeditus

3.

puer eruditus est	muniti essent
puellae eruditae sunt	servus vinctus est
nutriti eramus	servi custoditi erant
nutriti eritis	servi custoditi erunt
corpora sepulta sunt	punitus sit
oppidum munitum est	puniti sint

<center>EXERCISE 76.</center>

A. **1.** Many have been slain; let their bodies be buried.
2. The city is being fortified by a ditch and a rampart. **3.** The
allies had assembled that Rome might be fortified. **4.** O old

man, may thy words be heard. The girls had been trained with great care by their father. **5.** He advises the citizens that the city may be fortified with high walls. **6.** The enemy, hindered by (their) heavy arms, arrived in (*reached*) the camp with difficulty. **7.** When the bodies of the slain had been buried, the Gauls hastened into (*to*) their villages. **8.** If the captives are bound, who will set them free? **9.** In the tenth year Troy, (which was) fortified by great walls, was captured by the Greeks. **10.** Let crimes be always punished.

B. **1.** Bellum finitum est; milites in (*suam*) patriam contendant.

    2. Milites punientur si captivos male custodiverint.

    3. Curemus ut urbs muniatur.

    4. Corpora bene nutrita sunt; mentes bene eruditae sunt.

    5. Captivi, catēnis vincti, in castra ducebantur.

    6. Post proelium corpora occisorum magno honore sepulta sunt.

    7. Omnes labores morte finientur.

    8. Cura ut legibus pāreatur (R. 60).

    9. Corpora in silvā sepeliantur.

    10. Dux, cum bellum finitum esset, in Italiam contendit.

VERB FORMS.

ACTIVE.

laudamus	20 laudabunt	laudarem
laudavit	laudanto	40 laudatum
laudaveram	laudando	laudabo
laudet	laudant	laudem
5 laudavisse	laudemus	laudas
laudans	25 laudaverimus	laudavit
laudavisti	laudaverint	45 laudent
laudabamus	ne laudaveris	laudavissent
laudabo	laudandi	lauda
10 laudet	laudat	ne laudaveris
laudaret	30 laudabunt	laudavērunt
laudare	laudet	50 laudabis
laudavimus	laudabit	laudato
laudetis	laudabat	laudatu
15 laudares	laudaturus	laudaret
laudaveramus	35 laudent	laudabis
laudaverint	ne laudent	55 laudavisset
laudandi	laudabam	laudatis
laudavi	laudaveramus	laudaveras

laudaverimus
laudaverint
60 laudant
laudabat
laudaveris
laudaverim
laudavero
65 laudav-
laudemus
laudavissent
laudabit
laudet
70 ne laudet
laudabat
laudaret
laudabimus

lauda
75 laudaveramus
laudes
laudaturus
laudaverunt
laudabatis
80 ne laudemus
laudaveratis
laudent
laudatis
laudate
85 laudaverant
laudaverit
laudaverant
laudavimus
laudavistis

90 laudandi
laudaverint
laudaverunt
laudabas
laudet
95 laudaturus esse
laudavissent
laudavimus
ne laudaveris
laudent
100 laudavisse
laudaverim
laudabitis
laudavissent
laudaturi sumus
105 laudans

PASSIVE.

laudatus
laudati sunt
laudatus erat
laudabimur
5 laudantur
laudabitur
laudetur
laudata est
laudati eritis
10 laudari
lauder
laudabor
laudatae erant
ne laudatus sis
15 laudatus esse
laudamini
laudentur
laudabimur
laudaris
20 laubabor
laudatur
laudatus est
laudatus est
laudemini
25 laudati sitis
laudatus esse
laudamur
laudabamur
laudemur
30 laudamini
laudamini
laudatus esset
laudati sint

laudatum iri
35 laudati eratis
laudantur
laudaretur
laudentur
lauderis
40 laudabar
laudabuntur
laudati erunt
laudati essemus
laudemini
45 laudati eramus
laudata erit
laudantur
laudati sunt
laudati simus
50 laudatae erant
laudati essemus
laudatus sim
laudatus ero
laudar
55 laudaremur
lauderis
laudabaris
laudatae erant
laudata erant
60 laudatus sit
laudata sit
laudatus es (§ 69)
laudaris
laudabitur
65 laudaberis
lauderis

laudabimur
laudatus est
laudatus esset
70 laudantur
laudare (sing.)
laudabar
laudaberis
laudatum iri
75 laudatus est (§ 69)
laudatur
lauderis
laudari
laudabuntur
80 laudatum iri
laudaris
laudemur
laudabaris
laudatus es
85 laudabatur
laudandus
laudari
laudareris
laudemur!
90 laudata erant
laudatus eras
laudabimur
laudatus
laudabantur
95 laudantur
laudabaris
laudati sunt
laudatus esses
laudatus esse

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

laudat
laudatur
laudabunt
laudabuntur
5 laudare
laudari
laudavērunt
laudati sunt
laudati erant
10 laudaberis
laudet
laudetur
laudar
laudatus esse
15 ne laudaveris
ne laudatus sis
laudaret
laudaretur
laudentur
20 laudant
laudantur
laudandi
laudatus
laudavērunt
25 laudati sunt (§ 69)
laudantur
laudati eratis
laudatae erant
laudata erant
30 laudaverint
laudaverim
laudaverint
laudaverim
laudaveritis
35 laudemini
laudandum (acc.)

laudandus
laudavistis
laudamini
40 laudatus es (§ 69)
laudemur
laudet
laudemus
laudemur
45 laudatae eramus
laudaverat
laudati erunt
laudati sint
laudare
50 laudari
laudabunt
laudati erunt
laudatus essem
laudemus
55 laudemur
laudans
laudatus
laudamus
laudati sumus (§ 69)
60 laudamur
laudati sumus
laudavistis
laudabatis
laudati estis
65 laudati eratis
laudavisse
laudem
lauder
laudabit
70 laudabitur
laudabit
laudabaris

laudabatis
laudamini
75 ne laudati sitis
laudabatis
laudabamini
laudarent
laudarentur
80 laudandus
laudamus
laudati sumus (§ 69)
laudabamini
laudandus
85 laudatus
laudare
laudari
laudavisse
laudatus esse
90 laudatus
ne laudaveritis
ne laudati sitis
laudaverint
laudatae erunt
95 laudarem
laudarer
laudabis
laudaberis
laudamini
100 laudabimini
laudemini
laudaremini
laudantor
laudabat
105 laudabatur
laudatus esse
laudari

KEY TO LONGMANS' LATIN COURSE

PART II.

KEY

TO

LONGMANS'

LATIN COURSE

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES

PART II.

NEW IMPRESSION

KEY

LONGMANS' LATIN COURSE.—PART II.

EXERCISE 77.

1. Frater meus est in horto.
Est**ne** frater meus in horto ?
Cur frater meus est in horto ?
Servus dominum timet.
Servus**ne** dominum timet?
Nonne servus dominum timet?

Equus hominibus utilis est.
Nonne equus hominibus utilis est ?
Quando equus hominibus utilis est ?
Quis optimum exemplum praebet?
Praebet**ne** bonum exemplum ?
Cur non bonum exemplum praebet ?

A. **1.** Art thou in the garden, friend ? **2.** When will the leader come ? **3.** Why do they not give corn to the poor ? **4.** Do you despise the laws of Lycurgus ? **5.** Whence (*from what*) has the army (its) name ? Is it not from exercising ? **6.** Who was braver than Hannibal ? Did he not overcome the Romans in many battles ? **7.** Is the ass swifter than the horse ? **8.** Where is my brother ? **9.** Did you hear the shouts of the soldiers ? **10.** What is more useful to the fatherland than a wise man ?

B. **1.** *Num facile est* (or *estne facile*) aestate laborare ?
   2. Quis non iram hominis crudelis timet ?
   3. Amici, cur dux noster nostra consilia semper contemnit ?
   4. Quando agricola agros arat ?
   5. Ubi Galli habitabant ?
   6. Quid vides, mi fili ?
   7. Nonne omnes pueri poma amant ?
   8. Nonne Caesar Gallos superavit ?

9. Quis belli historiam narravit?

10. Nonne cervus celerrimus est?

<div align="center">EXERCISE 78.</div>

A heavy bull and a swift stag were seeking food in one field. Suddenly a lion came.

" Stag," says the bull, " dost thou see the lion? How shall we preserve (*save*) ourselves in so-great a danger? Shall we not withstand (*meet*) his attack together?"

The stag, however, replied: " This does not please me. Why shall I fight an unequal battle with a lion? Will the lion attack thee first? I shall preserve (*save*) myself by running."

<div align="center">EXERCISE 79.</div>

1			
{ **hic cervus**	**haec arbor**	**illud** (*id*) **consilium**	
{ hunc cervum	hanc arbŏrem	illud (*id*) consilium	
{ **hi cervi**	**hae arbŏres**	**illa** (*ea*) **consilia**	
{ hos cervos	has arbores	illa (ea) consilia	
{ **hoc proelium**	**ille** (*is*) **taurus**	**illa** (ea) **arbor**	
{ hoc proelium	illum (*eum*) taurum	illam (eam) arborem	
{ **haec proelia**	**illi** (*ei*) **tauri**	**illae** (eae) **arbores**	
{ haec proelia	illos (*eos*) tauros	illas (eas) arbores	

2.

in illo (*eo*) agro	illis (*eis*) temporibus	haec dona
huius regis	his consiliis	illa (*ea*) dona
isti puero	horum consiliorum	hi pueri
illius (*eius*) regionis	hanc causam	illae (eae) puellae

<div align="center">EXERCISE 80.</div>

(1)

Rex ipse	puero ipsi	vos ipsi
regina ipsa	pueri ipsius	vos ipsos
nos ipsi	tibi ipsi	vobis ipsis
nobis ipsis	te ipsum	mihi ipsi

(2)

eosdem duces	in eādem insulā	eidem (viro)
eiusdem oppidi	eiusdem insulae	eidem feminae
eadem	ĭdem perīculum	eisdem feminis
eorundem	eiusdem periculi	eiusdem belli

(3) 1. Pueri **ipsi** pauperibus frumentum dant.

2. Viri **se** culpant; iudex **ipse** eos accusat.

3. Viri eadem pueris et puellis non dant.

4. His militibus rex pauca verba dicet.

5. Eo (*illo*) die Caesar militibus frumentum dedit.

Exercise 81.

Viva voce :—

monebit	defendĭmus	ne vitaveris
monebat	defendēmus	vitaveratnĕ?
ducant	mansit	placebitnĕ?
ducĕret	manserat	mansit

A. **1.** Claudius was a most distinguished general ; the king advised him (*this man*) to lead his army into Italy. **2.** These things are useful to all (*everybody*). **3.** The Romans fought vigorously with the Gauls ; the former for glory (*renown*), the latter for safety (*self-preservation*). **4.** In that part of Gaul there is a river, the Rhone by name. **5.** Mindful of former valour, we are defending ourselves from the avarice (*greed*) of the Romans. **6.** He had remained many days in the same camp. **7.** His father was dead ; he himself had avoided death by flight. **8.** All these towns are known to you. **9.** The beginning and the end (*ending*) of war are not in the power of the same man.[1] **10.** At the same time the Romans were fighting both in Italy and in Gaul.

B. **1.** Haec maria nautis nostris nota sunt.
   2. In ea (*illa*) regione omnia animis hominum iucunda sunt.
   3. Huius consilium **sociis** placuit (*placebat*).
   4. Non omnes eadem amamus.
   5. Huic imperatori omnes laudem dant.
   6. Post hoc proelium legiones in urbem misit ; ipse in planitie (campo) mansit.
   7. Sapientes nunquam se laudant.
   8. Eaedem urbes aestate et hieme non iucundae sunt.
   9. Socii, nonne eandem causam belli habemus ?
   10. Ne te ipsum laudaveris, mi fili.

Exercise 82.

In the following exercise the **relative clauses** *are in thick type, enclosed in square brackets ; the case, number and gender of the relative pronoun is indicated in round brackets.*

B. **1.** Ignes [**quos** (*acc. masc. plur. stands for ignes*) **milites parant**] ducem delectant.

---

[1] i.e., one man may begin a war but he cannot end it unless he defeats his enemy or they are willing.

2. Ignem [**qui** (*nom. masc. sing. stands for ignem*) **ducem delectat**] milites parant.

3. Ignes [**qui** (*nom. masc. plur. stands for ignes*) **ducem delectant**] milites parant.

4. Servus [**cui** (*dat. masc. sing. stands for servus*) **gladium dat**] fortiter pugnat.

5. Servi [**quibus** (*dat. masc. plur. stands for servi*) **gladios dat**] fortiter pugnant.

6. Laudat servum [**a quo** (*abl. masc. sing. stands for servum*) **vita servata est**].

7. Laudat servos [**a quibus** (*abl. masc. plur. stands for servos*) **vita servata est**].

8. Ignem [**cuius** (*gen. masc. sing. stands for ignem*) **lux castra hostibus monstrat**] milites parant.

9. Ignes [**quorum** (*gen. masc. plur. stands for ignes*) **lux castra hostibus monstrat**] milites parant.

10. Puellae [**cuius** (*gen. fem. sing. stands for puellae*) **pater fortiter pugnat**] civitas cibum dat.

11. Multas filias [**quarum** (*gen. fem. plur. stands for filias*) **nomina nobis nota sunt**] vir habet.

12. Puellae [**quas** (*acc. fem. plur. stands for puellae*) **laudas**] reginam voce delectant.

EXERCISE 83.

A. **1.** This consul joined (*added*) to the Romans the states which he had conquered. **2.** Caesar conquered the state which was waging war. **3.** The consul to whom the army was given remained in Gaul. **4.** Slaves have built the houses in which we dwell. **5.** The flowers which delight you do not please me. **6.** There were three sisters whose father was a shepherd. **7.** The gold which the king had given them had been carried into the temple. **8.** All men praise those who always obey the laws. **9.** Rome has (*gets*) its name from Romulus, who was the son of a goddess. **10.** All things which the enemy had captured were being carried into the camp.

B. **1.** Miles **quem** dux laudat bene pugnabit.

2. Aedificavit urbem **quam Romam** appellavit.

3. Urbs **cuius** nomen est Roma in septem montibus sita est.

4. Venti **qui** in portu naves nostras tenebant hostium classem deleverunt.

5. Troia **quam** Graeci deleverunt erat urbs Asiae.

6. Mulieres (*feminae*) **quibus** vestes dedisti (*-istis*) sunt pauperrimae.

7. Castra **quae** Caesar munivit Galli timent.

8. Ei **quos** laudatis, vos laudabunt (or **quos** *laudatis, ei vos laudabunt*).

9. Casam in **quā** habitabat deleverunt.

10. Flores **quorum** odor te (*vos*) delectat matri tuae (*vestrae*) placebunt.

EXERCISE 84.

(1)

quis arat ?	quid dicit ?	quod praemium ?
qui agricola arat ?	quae verba dicit ?	quid vos delectat ?
quis regnat ?	quam civitatem vicit ?	cui pecuniam dat ?
quae regina regnat ?	quod donum ?	cuius filius est ?

(2) **1.** Id quod te terret is non timet (or *quod te terret, id non timet*).

    2. Quod mihi placet, (id) fratrem meum delectat.

    3. Parate (*para*) id quod optat.

    4. Quis non laudat (id) quod emit ?

    5. Quod tibi dat, id mihi non placebit.

    6. Quod nuntiat, id consules terret.

A. **1.** Who conquered the Gauls ? **2.** What judge punishes good men ? **3.** Whom do these flowers not delight ? **4.** Whose son was Romulus ? **5.** What war has laid waste your territories ? **6.** What camp has Caesar fortified ? **7.** What do all these things mean ? **8.** I shall relate the wars which Caesar waged. **9.** The benefits which we owe to our parents are very great. **10.** Soldiers do not like a leader who restrains them too much.

B. **1.** Cui praemia dabimus ?

    2. Quid dicitis, amici ?

    3. Quae facta narrabo ?

    4. Qui proditor castra hostibus monstravit ?

    5. Quod tibi placet, id tibi dabo.

    6. Agros quos milites vastaverant servus arabat.

    7. **Cui** in his periculis parebimus ?

    8. Praedam quam milites ceperunt duci dant.

    9. Quod servus narrat, id consulem terret.

    10. Consul adversus Gallos, qui in Italiam vēnerant, missus est.

EXERCISE 85.

Viva voce :—

vincebat	nonne narrabit ?	creavit
vicerunt	narrabo	coercērent
instruxit	lēgīmus	coercēret
instruxerunt	lĕgetis	habens

A. **1.** The man has one daughter. **2.** By the wisdom of one man Greece was set free. **3.** A disgraceful death is pleasant to no one. **4.** Of all the sisters Claudia alone praises her father. **5.** Rome was greater than any city of Greece. **6.** The army of neither leader was great (*large*). **7.** To which of the consuls will the Romans give the army ? **8.** I shall not relate all the labours of Hercules ; some you have read, others you will soon read. **9.** To neither of the brothers is the cause of the war known. **10.** At those times no state was more powerful. **11.** This soldier is praised by no one. **12.** Caesar conquered Gaul and other states. **13.** On the other bank of the river the enemy have drawn up their forces. **14.** The men throw themselves over each other. **15.** The Romans appointed (*created*) two consuls, so that, if one were wicked, the other, having equal (*like*) power, might restrain him.

B. **1.** Unam legionem ad alteram ripam fluminis misit.
   2. Alias civitatium terret, **alias** monet.
   3. Gallia erat potentior quam ulla civitas Britanniae.
   4. Alii pueri libros, **alii** ludos amant.
   5. Utram filiarum eius culpas ?
   6. Utri ducum maximam laudem das ?
   7. Nonne est alia causa huius belli ?
   8. Hercules clarior erat quam ullus antiquorum.
   9. Vir multa **scuta** habet ; **alia** argentea sunt, **alia** aurea
  10. Galli iam nullam spem salutis habebant.
  11. Nullius servi sumus, nemini subiecti.

EXERCISE 86.

Viva voce :—

1. septem	trecenti	duodeviginti	quindecim
novem	septuaginta	sedecim	quadraginta
undecim	quattuordecim	quingenti	nonaginta
viginti	duodecim	undeviginti	tredecim

tres	quadringenti
sescenti	decem
sexaginta	ducenti
octo	quinquaginta

2.

quinque et viginti	duo et quinquaginta
unus et triginta	quinque et quinquaginta
septem et triginta	unus et sexaginta
unus et quadraginta	tres et sexaginta

duo et septuaginta	duodetriginta
unus et septuaginta	duodequadraginta
quatuor et septuaginta	duodequinquaginta
septem et septuaginta	duodesexaginta

undeseptuaginta	centum triginta sex
undeoctoginta	ducenti undequinquaginta
undenonaginta	sescenti quinquaginta unus
undequinquaginta	quadringenti octoginta quinque

3.

mille equi	mille naves
duo milia equorum [1]	quattuor milia navium
mille feminae	duarum navium
tria milia feminarum	in tribus navibus

unam et viginti **naves**
duos et sexaginta **tauros**
tria capita
duos annos.

EXERCISE 87.

Viva voce :—

occidit	conscripserat	vendiderunt
occidimus	praebuit	ductus est
occidērunt	praebuerunt	servati sunt
occidit	praebebimus	cēpit

A. **1.** There were seven kings in Rome. **2.** Cerbĕrus had three heads. **3.** Caesar had enrolled two legions in Gaul. **4.** Jugurtha together-with his two sons was led before the chariot of Marius. **5.** The (very) wretched king offered ten thousand

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[1] 1st ed. *domuum.*

talents and twenty hostages.   **6.** Out of 464 ships, 80 were preserved.   **7.** After that battle the Romans sold 45,000 captives (prisoners).   **8.** Hannibal led into Italy 80,000 footmen, 20,000 horsemen, (and) 37 elephants.   **9.** After this battle the Greeks gave to Miltiades a fleet of seventy vessels.   **10.** The conqueror captured 31 ships, sank 14, captured 7,000 of the enemy and killed 3,000.

B. **1.** In hoc mari sunt tres insulae.
   2. Nomina duorum filiorum tibi nota sunt.
   3. Puerum cum duabus sororibus in Italiam misit.
   4. Duodecim annos rex erat.
   5. Trecentas naves ad regem (regi) insulae miserunt
   6. Duodetriginta dies in navibus mansimus.
   7. In eo proelio octo milia peditum cepit.
   8. Victor exercitum octingentorum virorum habebat.
   9. Servi Graecum cum tribus amicis ceperant.
   10. Viginti annos cum eisdem hostibus bellum gerebant.

<div align="center">Exercise 88.</div>

Viva voce :—

decimus mensis	unus et vicesimus liber
decimi mensis	centesimus annus
duodecimam legionem	centesimi anni
duodecimae legioni	quinta decima domus

   nonam navem
   nono die
   duodequadragesimus regni annus
   sextae legionis

A. **1.** The first king of the Romans was Romulus; the seventh was Tarquin.   **2.** On the tenth day of the month the army reached Sicily.   **3.** He had two daughters, the first of whom he gave in marriage to Claudius, the second to Balbus.   **4.** In the twenty-first book the writer relates the second Punic war.   **5.** After the twenty-second day he came to the island.   **6.** Caesar sent to Italy the sixth legion which had been enrolled in Gaul.   **7.** In the eleventh year of the war the two states longed for peace.   **8.** The boys lived in Italy up to the fifteenth year of their age.   **9.** A great part of the nineteenth legion was (were) killed.   **10.** In the thirty-eighth year of his rule this king was killed.

B. 1. Priscus erat quintus rex Romae (*Romanorum*).

   2. Dux octavam partem praedae militibus dǎbit.

   3. Vicesimo regni (*imperii*) anno Gallos vicit.

   4. Caesar in Italiam duodecimam legionem mittet.

   5. Nono libro scriptor labores Herculis narrat.

   6. In legione sextā decimā erant duces fortissimi.

   7. Trigesimo belli anno hostes hanc insulam ceperunt.

   8. Legionis undecimae dux milites quartae culpat.   •

   9. Trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto anno post excidium Troiae Romulus Romam aedificavit.

  10. Anno quinto belli Punici in mari pugnabant.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 89.

The Seven Kings of Rome.

</div>

1. Romulus was the first king of Rome. He founded the state which he called Rome from his own name. He chose a hundred of the older men by whose advice he did everything, and whom he named senators on account of (their) age (*old age*). He died in the thirty-seventh year of his reign.

2. Then (*afterwards*) Numa Pompilius was made (created) king, who, indeed, waged no war, but he was not less serviceable to the state than Romulus. He died from disease in the forty-third year of his reign (*rule*).

3. Tullius Hostilius succeeded him (*this man*). He (*this man*) conquered the Albanians who live (*are*) twelve miles from the city of Rome (lit. *at the twelfth milestone*).

4. After him Ancus Martius, Numa's grandson, took up the rule. He founded a state near the mouth of the Tiber. In the twenty-fourth year of his reign (*rule*) he perished.

5. Next (*then*) Tarquinius Priscus began to reign (lit. *received the kingdom*). He doubled the number of the senators. He (*the same man*) also conquered the Sabines. In the thirty-eighth year of his reign he was killed by the sons of Ancus.

6. After him Servius Tullius took up the rule. He also subdued the Sabines; he added to the city three hills, the Quirinal, the Viminal and the Esquiline. He was killed in the forty-fifth year of his reign by the crime of his son-in-law Tarquinius.

7. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus was the seventh and last of the kings. He made peace with the Tuscans and built the

Temple to Jupiter on the Capitoline.   When that most wicked man had ruled twenty years, he fled together-with his wife and children.

8. Thus seven kings reigned in Rome (lit. *it was reigned by seven kings*) in two hundred and forty-three years.

<center>EXERCISE 90.</center>

.   *Viva voce :—*

1.	faciunt	fugit	cupisne ?
	faciet	fugiat	cupientne ?
	faciamus	fugĕret	cupiens
	fecit	fugerat	cupiveram
	ne fēcĕris	fugiet	cupiverit
	faciebatis	fugisse	cupiverint

A. **1.** You and I have always desired the same things. **2.** Do you not desire to hear the story of the labours of Hercules? **3.** Tarquinius was fleeing with his wife and children. **4.** Let us make an attack on the enemy. **5.** He was advising his men to make a camp in that place. **6.** We are preparing wood (pl.) to make fires. **7.** The soldiers, overcome by the enemy, are throwing their swords into the river. **8.** Take what (*those things which*) you desire. **9.** The barbarians, shaking their shields over their heads, had made an attack. **10.** After that war the Romans had made an alliance with the barbarians.

B. **1.** Servi arma ceperunt ut patriam defenderent.

    2. Cum Gallis societatem faciamus.

    3. Si fugeritis (or *fugiĕtis*), cives, quis vestram urbem defendet ?

    4. Nocte multos ignes milites facient.

    5. In equum hastam iēcerat.

    6. Dum vos fugitis, nos arma capimus.

    7. Castra cēpimus, hostes fugērunt.

    8. Nonne ego tibi (*vobis*) dedi id quod cupivisti (*cupivistis*) ?

    9. Fugite, socii, hostes nostram urbem ceperunt.

10. Alii divitias cupiunt, alii gloriam.

<center>EXERCISE 91.</center>

1.	interficitur	acciperentur
	interficientur	diripiatur

	interficiēris		coniciuntur
	accipiebatur		diripiuntur
2.	acceptus	direptus	coniectus
	susceptus	deiectus	interfectus
3.	Telum coniectum est		liberi interfecti sunt
	tela coniecta sunt		feminae interfectae sunt
	hasta coniecta erat		urbs direpta est
	hastae coniectae erant		urbs direpta erit

A. **1.** The soldiers plundered the captured city. **2.** The captives had thrown themselves into the Temple of Jupiter. **3.** We have received a long letter from our mother. **4.** Caesar successfully waged the war which he had undertaken. **5.** Four elephants were captured, all the others, forty in number, were killed. **6.** The city was taken with enormous booty. **7.** While they were journeying through the territories of the Gauls, Caesar decided to plunder the camp of the enemy. **8.** The wretched (*very wretched*) slave will be thrown into chains (*prison*). **9.** A camp had been made in two places. **10.** The leader advised the Helvetians to make an alliance with the Gauls.

B. **1.** Puer multum pecuniae a patre suo accepit.
   2. Urbs diripitur ; cives interficiuntur.
   3. Rex bellum suscepit ut sociis (suis) placeat.
   4. Cottidie milites vulnera accipiebant.
   5. **De** ponte in flumen (*fluvium*) ne lapides **de**ieceris (*-critis*).
   6. Omnes interficiemur si dux noster captus erit.
   7. Servi, in silvam fugientes, a militibus facile interfecti sunt.
   8. Fugiamus ne a peditibus interficiamur.
   9. Dux, cum oppidum direptum esset, omnia capta militibus dedit.
   10. Ignes non facti erant ne hostes castra viderent.

<div align="center">Exercise 92.</div>

Viva voce :—

1. pugnandi	placendi	muniendi	vincendi	exercendi
pugnando	placendo	muniendo	vincendo	exercendo
culpandi	dicendi	veniendi	diripiendi	descendendi
culpando	dicendo	veniendo	diripiendo	descendendo

flendi	legendi	currendi	fugiendi	arandi
flendo	legendo	currendo	fugiendo	arando

A. **1.** These boys are (being) exercised in (*by*) running.
2. In replying he said many things wisely. **3.** O citizens, the
enemy has given the signal for (lit. *of*) invading (*attacking*) ; let
us make no delay of fighting (*let us fight without delay*). **4.** To
the soldiers, weary with fighting, rest has been given. **5.** Nep-
tune had taught the Greeks the art of sailing (*navigating*) (see
§ 275, p. 226). **6.** By speaking wisely the king easily persuaded
the boys to place their pleasure in learning. **7.** To Claudius that
battle was the cause of (his) hastening towards the Rhone.
8. The soil (*ground*) is not suitable for ploughing. **9.** O boys,
cultivate the art of speaking well. **10.** Let us make an end of
advising. **11.** They hastened into the city in order to plunder
(*for the sake of plundering*).

Parsing.—1. *Ploughing,* gen. of gerund. 2. *Ploughing,* acc. of gerund
gov. by *for* (=ad). 3. *Fighting,* abl. of gerund gov. by *in.* 4. *Replying,*
abl. of gerund gov. by *by.* 5. *Hearing,* gen of gerund 6. *Fighting,* acc.
of gerund gov. by *for* (= ad). 7. *Fighting,* abl. of gerund gov. by *by.*
8. *Conquering* and *yielding,* acc. of gerund gov. by *for* (=ad). 9. *Running,*
gen. of gerund.

B. **1.** Ars **arandi** hominibus utilis est.
    2. Omnia agricola paravit **ad arandum.**
    3. Nonne miles voluptatem **in pugnando** pōnit ?
    4. **Respondendo** sapienter iudici placebis.
    5. Quid utilius est quam sensus **audiendi ?**
    6. Solum non est aptum **ad pugnandum.**
    7. Non ēmīnus **pugnando** hostes vincetis.
    8. Parati sumus **ad vincendum,** non **ad cedendum.**
    9. Eodem tempore (or *simul*) duo duces signum **currendi**
       dederunt.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 93.</div>

Viva voce :—

1. arare	stare	vĕnire	defendĕre	accipĕre
aravisse	stetisse	vēnisse	defendisse	accēpisse
regnare	flēre	facĕre	parēre	aedificare
regnavisse	flevisse	fēcisse	paruisse	aedificavisse
ducĕre	timēre	vincĕre	manēre	diripĕre
duxisse	timuisse	vīcisse	mansisse	diripuisse

A. 1. Dicit **agricolam** terram **arare.**
   2. Dixit **agricolam** terram **arare.**
   3. Scimus **ducem** in urbem **vēnisse.**
   4. Scivimus **ducem** in urbem **vēnisse.**
   5. Putat **puellam** in urbe **mansisse.**
   6. Putat **puellam** in urbe **manēre.**
   7. Respondit **Caesărem** Gallos **vīcisse.**
   8. Respondet **Caesarem** Gallos **vīcisse.**
   9. Putant **Gallos** fortiter **pugnavisse.**
   10. Putaverunt **Gallos** fortiter **pugnavisse.**
   11. Scit **pueros** parentibus **parēre.**
   12. Scit **pueros** semper parentibus **paruisse.**
   13. Renuntiat **hostes** in campum **descendere.**
   14. Audit **hostes** urbem **diripuisse.**
   15. Putant **Gallos** urbem **diripēre.**
   16. Dicit **Gallos** urbem **cepisse ; feminas flēre.**

<div align="center">EXERCISE 94.</div>

A. 1. Scit **Romanos** fortes **fuisse.**
   2. Dicit **Romanos** fortes **esse.**
   3. Caesar dicit **Britannos** Gallorum socio*s* **fuisse.**
   4. Scimus **lupos** saevo*s* (*feroces*) **esse.**
   5. Putat **hoc** satis **esse.**
   6. Putasne **ea** (*illa*) vera **esse ?**
   7. Renuntiat **castra** in campo **esse.**
   8. Puer scit **Neptunum** de*um* maris **fuisse.**
   9. Scit **avaritiam esse** vitium.
   10. Audit **captivum esse** Gall*um*.

B. 1. Scimus **eum** audacem **esse.**
   2. Dux dicit **se** oppidum **cepisse.**
   3. Feminae putant **nos** se nimis **laudare.**
   4. Scit **se** nobis **placēre.**
   5. Negant **se** captivum **vidisse.**
   6. Negat **se** aegrum **esse.**
   7. Renuntiant **incolas** insulae nauta*s* esse.
   8. Nonne putas **bellum** semper malum **esse ?**
   9. Puella negat **se** aegram **esse.**
   10. Scio **me** amicis **fidelem** esse.

Exercise 95.

Viva voce :—

araturus	*about to plough*	deleturus	*about to destroy*
araturus esse	*to be about to plough*	deleturus esse	*to be about to destroy*
pugnaturus	*about to fight*	docturus	*about to teach*
pugnaturus esse	*to be about to fight*	docturus esse	*to be about to teach*
gesturus	*about to wage*	venturus	*about to come*
gesturus esse	*to be about to wage*	venturus esse	*to be about to come*
positurus	*about to place*	direpturus	*about to plunder*
positurus esse	*to be about to place*	direpturus esse	*to be about to plunder*

1. Scimus **puerum venturum esse.**
2. Scimus **pueros venturos esse.**
3. Scimus **puellas venturas esse.**
4. Renuntiat **hostes** in campo castra **posituros esse.**
5. Scio **milites** urbem **direpturos esse.**
6. Mater dicit **filiam** domi **mansuram esse.**
7. Rex dicit **se** contra Romanos bellum **gesturum esse.**
8. Romani dixerunt **se** Carthaginem **deleturos esse.**
9. Putat **agricolam** agros suos **araturum esse.**
10. Dux scit **suos** fortiter **pugnaturos esse.**

Exercise 96.

A. 1. The spy reports that the Helvetians have already led their forces across the river. 2. Poets used to say that Jupiter was the father of gods and men. 3. We all know that Homer was blind. 4. Cicero said that the Egyptians preserved (*kept*) their dead at home. 5. He says that he spends his time in reading. 6. I perceive (*understand*) that there is no hope of help. 7. We know that in Egypt the priests were doctors and teachers. 8. He replied that the Roman people was always mindful both of benefit (*good*) and injury (*evil*). 9. It is certain that the Romans will send help to their allies. 10. Livy says that Hannibal led to Italy 80,000 footmen.

B. **1.** Putant **Caesarem** exercitum contra Gallos **ducturum esse.**
  2. Num putas **me** in nihil faciendo tempus **agere ?**
  3. Intellexit **exploratores** in castris **esse.**
  4. Certum est **cives** patriam **defensuros esse.**
  5. Caesar dixit **Britannos** Gallis auxilium **misisse.**
  6. Scitne **multos sacerdotes** in Aegypto **fuisse ?**
  7. Puer nunc (*iam*) scit **Livium** multos libros **scripsisse.**
  8. Caesar dixit **se** Gallos **victurum esse.**
  9. Scit **se** non semper iustum **esse.**
  10. Scio **ea** (*illa*) **esse** vera.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 97.

</div>

  1. Scit **Romanos fore** (or *futuros esse*) socios nostros.
  2. Vidit (*providit*) **proelium** cum equitatu (*equitibus*) **futurum esse.**
  3. Putasne **haec fore** nobis utilia ?
  4. Putat **proelium** in hoc campo **futurum esse.**
  5. Scit **naves** cras in portu **futuras esse.**
  6. Nemo putavit **Demosthenem futurum esse** oratorem clarissimum (great = distinguished).
  7. Scit **pueros fore** contentos.
  8. Nuntiavit **praedam** urbis captae militum **futuram esse.**

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 98.

</div>

Viva voce :—

ostendēmus	sum ducturus	eludens
ostendebat	erat ducturus	eludebat
ostendisse	contrā Gallos	avari sunt
ducent	contrā Romanos	avarissimi sunt
ducturus	putasne ?	suntne avari ?
ducturus esse	putabam	inquit

Answers to questions :—
1. *Hannibali*, dat. case.
2. *Armatorum*, gen. plur., agrees with *militum.*
3. *Romanis*, dat. plur., after *satis.*

<div align="center">

Costly Weapons do not Make Good Soldiers.

</div>

Antiochus was showing Hannibal the enormous forces which he was about to lead against the Romans.

" Do you think," says he, " *that* all these (things) are enough for the Romans ? "

Then the Carthaginian (= Hannibal), jeering at the cowardice of his (= Antiochus') soldiers (who were) so richly armed, *said*, " I think (that) all these things are clearly enough [1] for the Romans, even if they are most greedy ".

Exercise 99.

Viva voce :—

vēnit	rogabat (quaerebat)	credo
vēnerat	rogaverant (quaesiverant)	credidi
vĕniet	rogabimus (quaeremus)	credis
vĕnient	rogarent (quaerĕrent)	credidisti

Answers to questions :—
1. **Illam**, fem., stands for **ancilla.**
   Illum, masc., stands for **Ennius.**
2. **Venisset** and **quaereret**, subjunc., after **cum.**
3. **Ancillae**, dat. sing. gov. by **credidi.**
4. **Ipsi**, dat. sing., agrees with **mihi**, which is dat. gov. by **credis.**

" *Not at Home.*"

1. Publius Scipio Nasīca had come to (the house of) the poet Ennius and was asking-for him at the door.

2. The maid said that Ennius was not at home ; Scipio, however, felt that she (= *illam*) had said that by order of her master and that he was within.

3. A few days afterwards when Ennius had come to Nasīca's and was asking-for him at the door, Nasīca cried out that he was not at home.

4. Then said (= inquit, lit. says) Ennius, " What ?   Do I not know (*recognise*) thy voice ? "

5. Hereupon Nasīca (said), " Man, thou art shameless, when I asked for thee I believed thy maid (when) she said thou wert not at home.   Dost thou not believe me (myself) ? "

Exercise 100.

Viva voce :—

1. dări	tenēri	dici	munīri
to be given	*to be held*	*to be said*	*to be fortified*

---

[1] In the Latin *enough* is repeated for emphasis.

servāri	continēri	mitti	finiri
to be preserved	*to be bound*	*to be sent*	*to be finished*
armāri	movēri	capi	custodiri
to be armed	*to be moved*	*to be taken*	*to be guarded*
superāri	complēri	diripi	sepeliri
to be overcome	*to be filled*	*to be plundered*	*to be buried*

2.

⌈dătum	tentum	dictum	munītum
⎨dătus	tentus	dictus	munitus
⌊**dătus esse**	**tentus esse**	**dictus esse**	**munitus esse**
⌈servatum	contentum	missum	finitum
⎨servatus	contentus	missus	finitus
⌊**servatus esse**	**contentus esse**	**missus esse**	**finitus esse**
⌈armatum	mōtum	captum	custoditum
⎨armatus	motus	captus	custoditus
⌊**armatus esse**	**motus esse**	**captus esse**	**custoditus esse**
⌈superatum	completum	direptum	sepultum
⎨superatus	completus	direptus	sepultus
⌊**superatus esse**	**completus esse**	**direptus esse**	**sepultus esse**

A. **1.** Dicit oppidum muniri.
   2. Dicit oppidum munitum esse.
   3. Dicit urbes munitas esse.
   4. Audivimus urbem diripi.
   5. Dux scit servos armatos esse.
   6. Scio obsides datos esse.
   7. Intellexit fossam lapidibus completam esse.
   8. Intellegit castra moveri.
   9. Scit auxilium missum esse.
10. Scivit auxilium mitti.

EXERCISE 101.

A. **1.** He says that the signal for fighting has already been given. **2.** Solon, the Athenian, said that the state was kept (*held*) together by two things, *viz.*, by reward and by punishment. **3.** Cicero says that the bodies of the dead were preserved by the Egyptians at home. **4.** Caesar ordered the whole mountain to be filled with armed men. **5.** He heard that the camp of the enemy was being moved across the river. **6.** It is certain that the forces of the Gauls have been overcome by our men.

7. He knows that many things have been said wisely by the old man. **8.** He hears that his daughter was captured in that fight. **9.** After that defeat the Athenians ordered the slaves to be armed (and) the exiles to be recalled. **10.** It is announced to Caesar that one bank of the river is being fortified by the enemy.

B. **1.** Dicit **ducem punitum esse** ut alii terreantur.

2. Livius dicit **imperatorem Romanum** pugnam differendo Hannibalem **vicisse.**

3. Scimus **navem** tempestate in portu **teneri.**

4. Nuntia (-*ate*) populo Romano **Carthaginem dēlētam esse**.

5. Exploratores renuntiaverunt **montem** a Gallis **teneri.**

6. Scimus **urbem nostram diripi.**

7. Romani sciverunt **milites** strenue **pugnavisse.**

8. Nonne omnia ad pugnandum paravisti (-*s*) ?

9. Dicit **alios fugisse, alios** fortiter pugnavisse.

10. Dicit **nullam esse spem** vincendi.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 102.</div>

<div align="center">*How to Treat Spies.*</div>

Hannibal sent three spies to Scipio's camp, when they had been captured Scipio ordered them to be led through the camp and (ordered) all the army to be shown to them. Then (afterwards) he ordered a meal to be given to them and them to be dismissed in order that they might report everything to Hannibal.

NOTES.—1. **Quos captos,** lit. whom having been captured ; acc. depending on the infinitive **circumduci.**

2. Good English cannot be made out of this extract literally translated. *E.g.,* in the last sentence it would be better to say, He ordered a meal to be given to them and then dismissed them, etc.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 103.</div>

Viva voce :—

1. mirabor   vager   moratus sum
 mirabĕris   vagēris   moratus es
 mirabitur   vagētur   moratus est
 mirabimur   vagemur   morati sumus
 mirabimini   vagemini   morati estis
 mirabuntur   vagentur   morati sunt

2. imitabitur   populantur   moratus
imitabamur   populati erant   morabantur
imitati sunt   populans   moratus est
imitatus eram   ut populentur   ut morarentur
ut imitaremini   populabimur   morabor
imitatus esse   populandi   moratus eram

A. **1.** The orator is worthy of praise; many imitate him.
2. Alexander's soldiers admired the size and beauty of Babylon.
3. Having wandered for many years, they at length reached the
Rhine. **4.** He lingers in those parts for five days in order to
ravage. **5.** He does not think that he is safe in that place.
6. Let the future orator imitate (§ 61, R. 37(*d*), p. 68) Demosthenes
who by diligence and industry overcome the impediments of
nature.[1] **7.** Who does not desire to imitate this leader? **8.** For
many years they had wandered without any settled home (lit.
without a fatherland). **9.** Caesar will exhort his soldiers in a
long speech to imitate that brave leader. **10.** They wandered
through the territories of the Gauls into Italy.

B. **1.** Comites hortabantur ut ducem imitarentur.
2. Quis non huius urbis pulchritudinem miratur?
3. Putat **hostes** agros nostros **populari** (*vastare*).
4. Totam noctem in silvis vagabantur.
5. Post pugnam (*proelium*) Galli diutius in nostris finibus
morati sunt.
6. Romani, in Gallia diutius morati, in Italiam contendebant.
7. In Italiam suos misit populandi causā.
8. Iusserunt **Gallos** in nostris finibus non **morari** (or *im-
peraverunt Gallis ne in n. f. morarentur*).
9. Militibus facile persuasit ne terram popularentur (*vastarent*).
10. Hominum clarissimorum exempla imitemur.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 104.</div>

Viva voce :—

pollicētur   fatēmur   miserentur
pollicebuntur   fatendo   ut misereantur
polliciti eramus   fassus est   miserēre, miseremini
pollicemini   fatēri   miseriti sunt

---

[1] Demosthenes had a natural impediment in his speech which he
overcame by incessant practice.

<div align="center">2 *</div>

A. **1.** Themistocles promised much (*many things*) to the captain if he saved his life (lit. *should have preserved him*). **2.** The Gauls promised Caesar a large number of ships. **3.** The commander, fearing an ambush, did not lead his men (*soldiers*) over (*through*) the mountains. **4.** He leaves two thousand soldiers to watch-over the harbour. **5.** Watch-over the camp and defend (it) carefully. **6.** The old men seemed (to be) worthy of remembrance (*memory*). **7.** To the king, wandering in Egypt, bread was given ; nothing seemed more pleasant to him than that bread (R. 18, p. 49). **8.** Spartan boys never confessed that they were (*had been*) conquered. **9.** O Romans, pity your allies. **10.** The old man fears lest the boys should imitate the examples of bad men.

B. **1.** Obsides in nostris castris manebant quod Gallorum cruciatūs verebantur (*veriti sunt*).

2. Duos milites hortabitur ut arcis portas tueantur.

3. Mei, senis, miserēre (*miseremini*).

4. Miles se victum esse a comite suo fatetur.

5. Socii nobis auxilium polliciti sunt.

6. Viri inutiles ad pugnam videbantur (visi sunt).

7. Pollicitus est **se** obsides Romanis daturum esse.

8. Verebamur (*veriti sumus*) ne exercitus ibi (*in eo loco*) diutius moraretur.

9. Quis illius urbis pulchritudinem non miratus est ?

10. Socii verentur ne hostes agros (*fines*) populentur (*vastent*).

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 105.

</div>

Viva voce :—

sequitur	secuti sumus	profectus esse
sequimur	secuti eratis	proficiscens
sequebantur	sequi	proficiscerentur
sequēris	proficiscitur	profecti erant
sequētur	proficiscebamur	ne profectus sīs
sequātur	proficiscētur	profecta erat

A. **1.** The greatest part (*a great part*) of the army will follow by land. **2.** They obeyed him and followed his plans (*advice*). **3.** To Claudius (when) setting out his father had given a ring. **4.** At the first watch the leader gave the signal for (*of*) setting out. **5.** When Caesar was setting out for (*into*) Italy, he left two

legions in Gaul.   **6.** The old man had not forgotten his reputation.   **7.** Remembering his old (*former*) reputation, his friends are pitying his age.   **8.** The Romans always avenged injuries[1] (*outrages*).   **9.** About the fourth hour of the day Labienus set out with two legions.   **10.** The Roman spoke Greek (*in Greek*) that he might seem to have been born at Athens.

B. **1.** Quid cupis?   Loquĕre libere.

　2. Horā (diei) circiter tertiā proficiscēmur.

　3. Caesar equitatum iussit **se** terrā **sequi** (or *C. equitatui imperavit ut se terrā sequeretur*).

　4. Eo bello Romani pristinas iniurias ulti sunt.

　5. Senex, temporum priorum (*pristinorum*) reminiscens, (suis) liberis facta fortia narrat.

　6. Nos oravit ne ante lucem proficisceremur.

　7. Omnes naves eodem die profectae erant.

　8. Ne beneficiorum oblitus (*-i*) sis (*sītis*).

　9. Magister discipulo imperat ut Latine loquatur (or *discipulum Latine loqui iubet*).

　10. Bella quae secuta sunt non narrabo.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 106.</div>

Viva voce :—

usus est	vescimur	fruimur
usus est	vescuntur	fruētur
utētur	funguntur	fruebatur
usus erit	functi erant	utebatur
usi erunt	fungamur	usi erant
usus esse	fungerentur	uti

A. **1.** Iphicrates, the Athenian, changed the arms of the infantry, since before his time (*he was commander*) they used very large shields, short spears and small swords.   He, however, doubled the size of the spear and made the swords longer. **2.** There is a certain race (*kind*) of men which[2] is (*who are*) called Helots, a great number of whom till the fields of the Spartans and discharge the office (*duty*) of slaves.   **3.** In the

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[1] *Iniuria* (from *in* and *ius, iuris*, right or law) properly means anything which is contrary to law or justice.

[2] The Latin has the singular *quod* standing for *genus.*

Rhine are many islands the inhabitants of which live on fish and birds' eggs. **4.** In the fifth book of Caesar's Gallic war (*de Bello Gallico = concerning the Gallic war*) we read of the Ancient Britons. They used for money (*coin*) either copper or iron bars.

B. **1.** Ei paremus et eius consiliis utĭmur.

  2. Utere bene tempore, mi fili.

  3. Hae aves fructibus vescuntur.

  4. Romani brevioribus gladiis utebantur.

  5. Multa animalia nucibus vescuntur.

  6. In ea parte Galliae incolae ad arandum non equis utuntur.

  7. Tempore sapienter (*bene*) utens puer multa dĭdicit.

  8. Milites victoriā fruebantur.

  9. Discipulos hortatur ut tempore bene utantur.

  10. Horā circiter tertiā equitatus (*equites*) profectus est (*profecti sunt*).

<div align="center">EXERCISE 107.</div>

Viva voce :—

moritur	patĭmur	aggredĕris
morientur	patiemur	aggrediēris
mortuus erat	patiamur	ingressus est
mortui erant	patiebamur	ingrediebamur
moriamur	passa est	ingrederetur
morerēris	passae sunt	ingrediuntur

A. **1.** To die is a glorious (*beautiful*) thing for a brave man ; let us therefore fight bravely, young men, let us die for our country and our children. **2.** Our body will die, not our soul. **3.** Ancus Marcus died when he had reigned thirty-three years. **4.** Alexander the Great entered Babylon with great pomp. **5.** Already the cavalry (*horsemen*) had advanced about five thousand paces (= 5 miles) across the valley. **6.** The footmen were marching out of the town without delay. **7.** When will the Gauls attack the army (= line-of-battle, see footnote p. 333). **8.** Caesar was exhorting the soldiers not to advance too far (*further*). **9.** I have suffered many evils for my country ! **10.** Will the Gauls allow us to march (*make a journey*) through their territories ?

B. **1.** Alexander, moriens, anulum amico suo dedit.

  2. Multi pro patria mortui sunt.

  3. Tertiā vigiliā exploratores e castris egressi sunt.

   4. Dux nos hortatur ne in campum progrediamur.
   5. Socii nocte oppidum ingressi erant.
   6. Hic miles multa pro patriā passus erat.
   7. Horā septimā hostēs aciem nostram aggressi sunt.
   8. Parant nos aggredi (*ut nos aggrediantur*).
   9. Urbem cum sociis nostris ingrediamur.
  10. Nonne Romani hastis brevibus (*brevioribus*) utebantur ?

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 108.

Diogenes in a Small Town.

</div>

   Once when Diogenes had come into a small town whose gates were very large, he said : " Close the gates, citizens, lest your town should walk out."

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 109.

</div>

potiar	mētiebar	partitus eram
potiaris	metiebaris	partitus eras
potiatur	metiebatur	partitus erat
potiamur	metiebamur	partiti eramus
potiamini	metiebamini	partiti eratis
potiantur	metiebantur	partiti erant

   A. **1.** After the king's death the leaders divided the kingdom among his sons. **2.** The king (when) dying exhorted his friends to divide the money among his daughters. **3.** In that fight the soldiers gained (*got possession of*) great booty. **4.** Agesilaus, not once wounded (*without a single wound*), at length gained the victory. **5.** There is no hope of getting possession of the camp. **6.** Epaminondas did not lie even in jest. **7.** What is more disgraceful than lying[1] (to lie). **8.** On the fourth day we shall attack the enemy, on the fifth day we shall get possession of their camp. **9.** When the soldiers had got possession of the city they divided all the spoil (*booty*) among themselves. **10.** The leader fears lest the enemy may take the city.

   B. **1.** Romani inter duos consules exercitum partiebantur.
      2. Post pugnam praedam partiemur.
      3. Militesne castris potiti sunt ?

---

[1] When the English **verbal noun** (gerund) is either subject or object of a verb it must be translated by the infinitive.

   4. Ne mentiti sitis, pueri.
   5. Centuriones militibus frumentum metiebantur.
   6. Eo die ne duces quidem signum audiverunt.
   7. Hi viri (homines) lacte et frumento vescuntur.
   8. Post Alexandri mortem, copiarum duces regnum inter se partiti erant.
   9. In hoc exercitu ne natu minimus quidem militum diem proelii timet.
  10. Qui dolores nostros partitur, is amicus optimus est (or *qui amicus dol. n. partitur, is optimus est*), see § 340, page 243.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 110.

</div>

(1) vastandus   tenendus   ducendus accipiendus sepeliendus
     armandus   monendus   mittendus suscipiendus vinciendus
     negandus   complendus currendus diripiendus custodiendus
     dandus   delendus   discendus capiendus   muniendus

(2) **1.** Servi celeriter armandi sunt.
     2. Obsides dandi sunt.
     3. Puellae matri monendae sunt.
     4. Fossae militibus complendae sunt.
     5. Epistolae mittendae sunt.
     6. Verba puero discenda sunt.
     7. Urbs non diripienda est.
     8. Bella duci suscipienda sunt.
     9. Post proelium corpora sepelienda sunt.
    10. Castra munienda sunt.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 111.

</div>

A. **1.** Gallorum terrae (*agri*) nobis vastandae (*vastandi*) sunt.
     2. Pueri patri bene monendi sunt.
     3. Pons hostibus delendus est.
     4. Exercitus in Galliam Caesari ducendus est.
     5. Captivi militibus vinciendi sunt.
     6. Captivi militibus custodiendi sunt.
     7. Servi domino armandi sunt.
     8. Haec tibi non neganda sunt.
     9. Multa puero discenda sunt.
    10. Vobis (Tibi) obsides dandi sunt.

B. **1.** In templum nobis currendum est.
   2. In urbe [eis] manendum est.
   3. Arandum est agricolae.
   4. Parentibus a pueris placendum est.
   5. Bonis [a te] non displicendum est.
   6. In urbem [eis] contendendum est.
   7. Arboribus a pueris non nocendum est.
   8. Vincendum est nobis.
   9. Magistro[1] a discipulo parendum est.
  10. Magistro a discipulis parendum est.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 112.

</div>

Viva voce :—

moriendus	proficiscendus	mentiendus	flendus
hortandus	sequendus	vincendus	relinquendus
imitandus	aggrediendus	vitandus	faciendus

A. **1.** All things must not be desired by all men. **2.** The kingdom must either be given up (*left*) or held by arms. **3.** We must fight for Italy. **4.** Here, soldiers, we must conquer or die. **5.** The lands of the enemy must be laid waste lest they fight again. **6.** The examples of good men must be imitated by boys that they may live well (*rightly*). **7.** The slave had to reply wisely (*it was requiring-to-be-replied by the slave*) lest his master should punish him. **8.** The soldiers must be exhorted to fight well. **9.** The leader says that an ambush must be prepared in the wood. **10.** Must not all laws be obeyed ? **11.** Must not laws be obeyed by all (men) ?

B. **1.** Nunc nobis proficiscendum est ut pro patriā pugnemus.
   2. Insidiae in hoc loco (*hīc*) parandae sunt.
   3. Puero celeriter respondendum erat.
   4. Prudentiā haec pericula sunt vitanda.
   5. Inter duos filios regnum partiendum est.
   6. Audacter vobis aggrediendum est.
   7. Dicit consilia sua esse sequenda.
   8. Nemini mentiendum est; omnibus vera dicenda (narranda) sunt.
   9. A militibus duci ignavo parendum erat.
  10. Amicis bonis a te non displicendum est.

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[1] **Dominus**, master = owner ; **magister**, master = teacher.

Exercise 113.

1. Cives boni rei publicae prosunt.
2. Hortus ab oppido duo milia passuum aberat.
3. Quis huic proelio supererit ?
4. Imperator multis proeliis interfuerat.
5. Hodie absunt, cras aderunt.
6. Hic dux copiis praeerat.
7. Eo tempore Romanis frumentum deerat.
8. Mihi antea tu profueras.
9. His periculis supersimus !
10. Este (*es*) fortes (*fortis*) ut patriae prositis (*-sis*).

A. 1. This town is about thirty miles [distant] from Zama.
2. In the winter money began to be lacking to the citizens (*the citizens began to be short of money*). 3. Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, was in command of the army which destroyed Troy.
4. At that time the camp was not far [distant] from Rome.
5. Many men who had survived (*escaped from*) the battle fought (*made*) at Trebia were captured. 6. He says that he lacks nothing. 7. Numa Pompilius waged no war indeed, but he was none the less serviceable to the state than Romulus. 8. In the Second Punic War Hannibal was in command of the army of the Carthaginians, and took part in many battles. 9. Help (*be present to*) me in these dangers, my friend ! 10. This leader had given everything to the citizens that he might be of service to the state. 11. There are many things greater and more celebrated (*distinguished*) than war. Thĕmistŏcles freed Greece from servitude (*slavery*); Sŏlon gave many good laws [to the state]. The former was serviceable to the state once, the latter for all time (*always*).

B. 1. Unus ex multis fratribus huic proelio superfuit.

2. Galli tria circiter milia passuum a nostris castris absunt.

3. Legioni, quam Caesar in Britanniam mittet, Labienus praeerit.

4. Fabius, qui Romanorum (*Romanis*) copiis praeerat, non pugnando sed cunctando (*differendo*, lit. putting off) Hannibalem vicit.

5. Si frumentum exercitui deerit (*defuerit*), quomodo hostes vincent ?

6. Haud procul a Mycenis est silva sacra (*lucus*[1] *sacer*).

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[1] **Lucus**, *a wood*, especially *a grove sacred to a deity.*

7. Fortiter pugnemus ut rei publicae (civitati) prosimus.
8. Multi interfecti (*occisi*) sunt ; pauci proelio superfuerunt.
9. Amici boni semper aliis prosunt.
10. Mi fili, multis bellis interfui.

EXERCISE 114.

Viva voce :—

1. Non poterant castra capĕre.
2. Num Caesar Gallos superare poterit ?
3. Heri ambulare non poterant.
4. Fortiter pugnamus ut vincĕre possimus.
5. Num hi milites urbem defendere poterunt ?
6. Quis patriae prodesse potuit ?
7. Sperant se multa videre posse.
8. Galli a Caesare vix vinci poterant.
9. Quis omnibus placere potest ?
10. Exercitus non potuerat mari sequi.

A. 1. The Romans were able to overcome the enemy neither by [good] plans nor by their forces. 2. The greater part of the region was rugged (*rough*) and could not be tilled without great labour (for *nec* see § 367, p. 252). 3. When the Athenians could not withstand the attack of the Persians by no method, they decided to defend their liberty with a fleet. 4. Let us fight bravely that we may be able to take the city. 5. They will not be able to set out on the ninth day. 6. He says that the Gauls can easily be conquered. 7. They hope to be able to give hostages to Caesar. 8. The Helvetians cannot wander widely because their territories are bounded by high mountains. 9. His body had been able to be wearied by no labour. 10. Scarcely shall we be able to withstand the attack of the enemy.

B. 1. Num legio cras proficisci poterit (fut. tense) ?
2. Cur Helvetii non vagari poterant ?
3. Dux exercitui prodesse potuerat.
4. Equus multos homines portare potest.
5. Scit nos hodie adesse non posse.
6. Exercitus minimus plurimos barbaros facile superare poterat.
7. Vix eius epistolam legere potui.
8. Servi arma paraverant ut suam urbem defendere possent.

9. Hi barbari nucibus et lacte vescebantur.

10. Nobis nunc proficiscendum est ut ante lucem urbem intrare possimus.

EXERCISE 115.

Viva voce :—

nolunt venire	noli proficisci (§ 173)
sequi volemus	nolite obsides dare, cives
proficisci malui	hodie nolite pugnare
visne prodesse ?	manēre maluimus
arma parare noluerat	in urbe manēre malumus

A. **1.** O citizens, do you wish to defend the city ? **2.** They were giving him what he wanted. **3.** Why were the Romans unwilling to make peace with the Helvetians ? **4.** The wicked prefer [themselves] to be feared rather than loved. **5.** If we had received injury (*injustice*) we always preferred to avenge [it] rather than forget. **6.** If you wish to be chiefs (*leaders*), you must use (*go to*) the camp not the gymnasium. **7.** Hannibal gave silver to the soldiers who preferred to receive money rather than land. **8.** His friends exhorted Socrates to escape from prison ; but he was unwilling not to obey the laws of his country. **9.** O Romans, do not destroy our city ; we are willing to give hostages. **10.** The Gauls said that they were willing to make peace with Caesar. **11.** These men preferred to die rather than to obey an unjust king. **12.** Fabius preferred to be feared by the enemy rather than to be praised by the citizens. **13.** Some wished the city to be defended by walls, others by a fleet. **14.** They sent a supply of corn to Caesar that he might be willing to make peace with them. **15.** What many wished, few were able to do, *viz.*, to free the fatherland from one tyrant.

B. **1.** Mavult mori quam mentiri.

2. Quis mavult metui quam laudari ?

3. Nolite, Romani, nostrae virtutis pristinae oblivisci.

4. Romani sociorum urbem delere volebant quod frumentum dare noluerant.

5. Cur socii nostri auxilium mittere nolunt ?

6. Amicus meus dixit se tertio die proficisci velle.

7. Improbi facta fortia mirari semper noluerunt.

8. Cum Romani finem pugnandi facere nolint, patriam fortiter defendamus.

9. Noli, te oro, socios monēre (*hortari*) ut contra Romanos pugnent.

10. Nostri hostes sciunt nos mori [magis] quam cedere malle.

EXERCISE 116.

Viva voce :—

1. confers	conferrēmus	contulerit
contulerat	conferendo	ne contuleris
conferēmus	contulisse	collati sunt
conferatur	conferēbamur	collati simus
conferris	conferunt	conferendus
conferte	conferre	collatus

A. **1.** Before the battle the allies carried all the baggage into one place. **2.** We shall leave at home those who are not able to bear arms. **3.** Not even one of our men was able to bear (*withstand*) the attack of the enemy. **4.** Many (*frequent*) reports were brought to the leader. **5.** These men had borne the work a long time. **6.** By a great storm our ship was carried towards the coast (*shore*) of Italy. **7.** They had carried wood (pl.) by night round the cottage in which he was resting. **8.** Many (*most*) men prefer peace to war. **9.** He lost his sight without any disease, which calamity (*a calamity which*) he bore with resignation. **10.** That (*the*) plague which attacked Greece had been brought from Egypt ; to most. [men] the seventh or ninth day brought death.

B. **1.** Galli omnia in unum locum contulerant.

2. Quis belli calamitates aequo animo ferre potest ?

3. Num tu, amice, mala bonis antefers ?

4. Britanni Gallis in omnibus bellis cum Caesăre gestis (= waged) auxilium tulerant.

5. Contra hunc tyrannum arma feremus.

6. Iniurias patienter fer, mi fili ; ne [eas] ultus sis.

7. Cur non sociis auxilium fertis ?

8. Veteres milites vulnera fortiter ferre possunt.

9. Cum in silvam omnia impedimenta contulissent, nostros hortati sumus ut fortiter pugnarent et morerentur.

10. Dixit socios sibi auxilium tulisse.

11. Ferendus est dolor.

EXERCISE 117.

Viva voce :—

1.
aufert	ablati erant
abstulimus	auferentur
abstulisse	abstulisti
auferebant	auferris
ablatum est	auferens
auferemur	ablaturus esse

A. **1.** Will death entirely take away all our senses? **2.** Death is similar to (*like*) that sleep which brings a most peaceful (*quiet*) rest. **3.** The fields near to the river were fruitful and bore rich (lit. *glad*) harvests. **4.** The inhabitants of this region bear the violence (*rigour*) of the cold without pain (*grief*). **5.** When the leaders of the allies had brought gifts to the king, they betook themselves to Athens. **6.** When the slave was being carried (*borne*) to Naxus (*Naxos*) by a great storm he exhorted his master to preserve his life. **7.** Xerxes, with very great armies, carried on war against Greece by land and sea. **8.** Many men, who do not bear pain patiently, offer themselves to death (*are not afraid of death*). **9.** Agesilaus died in Egypt; his friends carried his body back to Sparta. **10.** At that time a wolf is said to have taken away the sword from a sentinel.

B. **1.** Hi agri semper messes maximas (*magnas*) tulerunt.

2. Quid affertis, pueri? Multos pulchrosque lapides afferimus.

3. Ad oram Italiae tempestate ferebamur (*lati sumus*).

4. Vosne, cives, frigus hiemis aequo animo ferre potestis?

5. Hic imperator *in omnes insulas* (or dat. *omnibus insulis*) bellum intulerat.

6. Puella suae matri flores offert.

7. Nonne mors nobis omnibus quietem affert?

8. Caesar mortuus est; eius amici domum corpus referent.

9. Vigil renuntiat Gallos se in silvas conferre.

10. Agesilaus, cum in Asiam (*Asiae*) bellum intulisset, a civibus domum revocatus est.

EXERCISE 118.

Agesilaus, King of the Spartans.

1. HE BECOMES KING.

Agesilaus was the brother of the King of the Spartans. This king [when] dying had left one son. He strove with Agesilaus

for the honour of being king (lit. *of the kingdom*). Agesilaus however was preferred.

Agesilaus was of short stature and small in body, and he was lame in one foot, which (lit. *which thing*) caused (*brought*) some deformity. When the foolish looked on his face, they despised [him]. But those who knew (lit. *had learnt*) his virtues could not sufficiently admire [him].

2. His Victories.

Agesilaus persuaded the Spartans to wage war in Asia. There he conquered Tissaphernes at Sardis and penetrated into the interior of Asia.

Afterwards he betook himself to Greece because the Athenians and their allies were preparing war against the Spartans. He attacked them (the Athenians) at Cŏrōnēa. There indeed a fierce battle was fought. Agesilaus, not once wounded (*without a single wound*), gained the victory.

3. His Clemency.

After the victory at Cŏrōnēa many men fleeing (*from flight*), had thrown themselves into (*taken refuge in*) the temple of Minerva. Agesilaus, although he was angry with all who had borne arms against him, nevertheless preferred to respect their sanctuary [rather than to give way] to anger, and he forbade them to be injured (*violated*).

4. He goes to Egypt.

In the eightieth year of his age he went to Egypt in order to bear help to Tachus. When the report of his arrival had reached (lit. *been carried to*) the leaders, gifts of every kind were quickly brought to him. With many words, these leaders gave him what they had brought. He, however, divided the perfumes and the crowns among his slaves; he himself received nothing except what was just necessary for the time; all the other things he ordered to be taken (*carried*) back.

5. His Death.

[While] returning from Egypt he reached the harbour which is called Menelaus, and there he died. His friends wanted to carry his body to Sparta (R. 83, p. 182). Because they had

no honey [1] they covered [his body] with wax and thus they
carried him home.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 119.</div>

Viva voce :—

1. In urbem cum amicis redibant.
2. Nocte flumen transibimus.
3. Ex urbe exeunt.
4. In ea pugna multi (*plurimi*) periērunt.
5. Nemo praeter mercatores Britannos adierat.
6. Nos hortatur ut ex patria exeamus.
7. I, miles, nuntia Romanis victoriam.
8. Eos monui ut domum redirent.
9. Omnes morbo periērant.
10. In urbem cum sociis ineamus.

A. 1. Thousands (lit. *many thousands*) of soldiers had left
their native land ; not one of them returned. 2. Hannibal was
the first to go into the battle, the last to leave it. 3. More
perished by hunger than by the sword. 4. Lycurgus forbade
women to leave their house at night unless in a chariot ; and
not to carry with them,[2] when they went away from home,
more than three garments. 5. Tarquinius perished by the wiles
(*ambush*) of the sons of Ancus. 6. Caesar sends Labienus with
six cohorts as a support (§ 215) to our men ; he himself approaches
(*visits*) the rest and exhorts them to fight vigorously. 7. The
Rhone is (*can be*) crossed in some places [3] by a ford. 8. He
persuades the allies to leave the camp in order to cross over to
the enemy. 9. The river had increased (*swollen*) from the snow
(pl.) so that it seemed altogether impossible to be crossed by a
ford. 10. The lord preferred to perish rather than leave his ship.

B. 1. Milites miserrimi frigore et fame periērunt.

2. Alexander, **cum** omnem eius maris oram occupare (= *take
possession of*) **vellet**, in Egyptum transierat.

3. In flumine erant multae insulae in quas agricolae nando
transibant.

4. Duces Helvetios hortabantur ut e suis finibus exirent.

5. Hoc flumen nonnullis locis vado transiri potest.

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[1] For embalming.   [2] For *secum*, see § 358 (2), page 249.
[3] There is no preposition with *nonnullis locis* because the phrase denotes
instrument as well as place.

6. Dixerunt se cum magnā (*ingenti*) praedā domum rediise.

7. Nos perituri sumus si amici nostri nobis auxilium ferre non poterunt.

8. Tantā celeritāte usus est ut flumen tribus horis transitum sit (*subjun. of consequence*, R. 87, p. 187).

9. Ite, amici ; nuntiate sociis nostrum adventum.

10. Cras rus ībimus ; post paucos dies Romam redībimus.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 120.</div>

A. **1.** Hannibal came to the Alps which divide Italy from Gaul [and] which no one before him had crossed with an army. He fortified (*strengthened*) the roads and the result was (*he effected so*) that an elephant [fully] equipped could (*subjunc. of consequence*) travel by that road, on which (*where*) before an unarmed man could scarcely creep.

2. Leōnidas, the leader of the Spartans, took (*led*) an army against Xerxes, King of the Persians, who wanted to wage war against Greece. Leonidas, with three hundred soldiers, awaited the arrival of the Persians at Thermopylae. The Spartans broke down (*withstood*) the attack of the enemy until a certain deserter pointed out to the Persians (*Barbarians*) a secret path on the other side of the mountain. Leonidas, overcome from behind, perished with his men.

3. In this very place was erected (*put*) a stone lion, [as] a monument of the valour of the dead, and a mound was made with this inscription : " Go, traveller, announce to Sparta that we fell here for our country ".

<div align="center">EXERCISE 121.</div>

Viva voce :—

1. Puer miles fiet.

2. Invisi tacti sunt.

3. In castris ignes fiebant.

4. Pontes nunc (iam) fiunt.

5. Eum regem constituimus.

6. [Is] rex constitutus est.

7. Hi viri Galli appellantur.

8. Quomodo homines amici fiunt ?

9. Erudit corpus ut validus fiat.

10. Imperator id fieri iussit.

A. **1.** The Athenians wanted to build a wall; the Spartans sent ambassadors to Athens to forbid (*who might forbid*) it to be done. **2.** Hannibal gave orders that as few fires as possible should be made in the camp (or *as little fire as possible*, etc.). **3.** When these things were (*had been*) heard, a flight was made (*there was a rush*) out of the camp of the Gauls. **4.** Regulus persuaded the Senate that peace should be made with the Carthaginians. **5.** Midas was King of Phrygia; whatever he touched (lit. *had touched*), even food (pl.), became gold. **6.** Perseus received from Pluto a helmet by means of which he became invisible. **7.** In all parts (*places*) a great slaughter was made. **8.** They informed Caesar that they (= *se*) wished to leave their country (*territories*). **9.** Labienus seemed to Caesar to be faithful. **10.** In our language the inhabitants of this region are called Gauls. **11.** The setting out seemed like a flight. **12.** He had been called a friend by the Senate of the Roman people.

B. **1.** Quomodo Midas dives factus est?

2. Eo anno Cicero consul factus erat.

3. Dux certior factus est equitatum flumen transisse.

4. Senatui (dat.) persuadeamus ut foedus cum sociis nostris fiat.

5. Vir duos filios habet (*viro sunt duo filii*); **alter** (§ 106) hoc anno consul factus est, **alter** anno proximo [consul] fiet.

6. Caesar pontem fieri iussit (or *Caesar imperavit ut pons fieret*).

7. Validus fies si corpus exercebis.

8. Multi ignes non facti sunt ut castra hostibus invisa fierent (the subj. *castra* is plur.).

9. Dixit pontem esse faciendum.

10. Mox rus cum amicis ibunt.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 122.

</div>

Viva voce :—

superatus	relictus	amissus	interfectus
factus	extractus	finitus	datus
acceptus	nuntiatus	dēlētus	

A. **1.** The Gauls having been overcome, the consul led his army back (= *re-*) to the camp. **2.** When he had crossed (lit. *overcome*) the Alps, Hannibal carried on a war in Italy with the

Romans. **3.** When they had left the camp, the soldiers fled into the wood. **4.** Because they had lost their arms and baggage the allies betook themselves into our camp. **5.** When he had been killed no one thought himself safe. **6.** An alliance with the Gauls having been made, the Helvetians decided to set out. **7.** In that battle Epaminondas was wounded by a spear; when the weapon had been extracted he immediately died. **8.** The Punic war being ended, the Romans sent ambassadors to Ptolymaeus, King of Egypt. **9.** When hostages had been given, the Romans made (lit. *make*) peace with the Gauls. **10.** This reply having been given, the ambassadors departed.

B. **1.** Romanis victis, Hannibal urbem capĕre paravit.
    2. Hostibus superatis, Caesar in Britanniam contendit.
    3. Lignis collectis, milites multos ignes fēcerunt.
    4. Obsidibus acceptis Caesar duces discēdere passus est.
    5. Victoriā nuntiatā, milites magnum clamorem sustulerunt.
    6. Magno numero interfecto, reliqui (ceteri) in castra fugērunt.
    7. Ducibus convocatis, Caesar consilia sua ostendit.
    8. Oppido deleto, cives in silvas [1] se abdiderunt.
    9. Pace tandem facta, agricolae agros colere coepērunt.
    10. Ponte facto, Caesar *suos* (= his men) (copias suas) summā celeritate traduxit.

C. **1.** Caesar, **Gallis victis,** in Britanniam profectus est.
    2. **Impedimentis amissis,** in oppidum rediĕrunt.
    3. Crassus, **multis obsidibus acceptis,** in fines Gallorum contendit.
    4. **Pace** cum Romanis **facta,** Galli agros colere poterant.
    5. **Signo** ad pugnam **dato,** milites magnum clamorem sustulerunt.
    6. **Duce [suo] capto,** servi statim fugerunt.
    7. **Bello** cum Helvetiis **fīnīto,** legati ceterarum civitatium ad Caesarem vēnērunt.
    8. Xerxes, **Graecis superatis,** statim Athenas profectus est.
    9. **Castris positis,** milites ignes fecerunt.
    10. **Pace facta** socii domum redierunt.

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[1] Accusative because it means that they ran *into* the woods.

3 *

<center>EXERCISE 123.</center>

Viva voce :—

1. His auditis dux in castra rediit.

2. Galli, **bello** multos annos **gesto,** tandem cum hostibus foedus fecērunt.

3. Dux, multa **locutus,** militibus persuasit ut parerent.

4. Me duce, vincetis.

5. Me iudice statim proficiscemur.

6. Duces **captos** (*not* abl. abs.) rex interfecit.

7. Eo pereunte (see Participles, p. 186), nos omnes peribimus.

8. Fabio duce, Romani vicerunt.

9. Crasso et **Fabio consulibus,** nos semper victores eramus.

10. Hoc dicto (*his dictis*) consules Romam redierunt.

A. **1.** Some say that Themistocles crossed to Asia during the reign of Xerxes. **2.** Tarquinius waged war against the Romans (dat. of disadvantage), with the assistance of Porsena (lit. *P. bearing him help*). **3.** Having obtained a great fleet he returned to Athens. **4.** The lords, repulsed (*driven back*) by the slaves, fled again (*re-*) to the city. **5.** Having made preparations for flight, the barbarians, at the instance of their allies (lit. *their allies exhorting them*), had hidden themselves in the woods. **6.** Under the leadership of Hector, the Trojans rushed (*burst*) forth from the walls. **7.** As no enemy was in sight (*no enemy having been seen*) the cavalry returned to camp. **8.** They say that in that battle two thousand eight hundred of the enemy were slaughtered, not more than five hundred of the Romans having been lost. **9.** All the baggage having been cast away, he orders the soldiers to load themselves and the beasts of burden with water.[1] **10.** Unknown to everybody (*without any one knowing*) they had come to [there] where the king was.

B. **1.** Eo tempore Cyrus, patre suo mortuo, bellum contra fratrem parabat.

2. Multa mala pro patriā passus, iam moriebatur.

3. Fabio duce, Romani Carthaginienses (*Poenos*) vicerunt.

4. Fabio et Virginio consulibus, trecenti nobiles bellum contra hostes suscēpērunt.

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[1] Because they were beginning a march through a desert.

5. Epaminondas, graviter vulneratus, mortuus est.   Eo pereunte, patriae potestas periit.

6. Eo absente magnum bellum susceperant.

7. Gladiis destrictis, pedites in servos impetum fecērunt.

8. Multis ignibus factis, barbari totam noctem[1] magnos clamores tollebant (sustulerunt).

9. Navis, funibus et ancoris amissis, ad navigandum inutilis erat.

10. Post proelium ad Cannas, exercitibus deletis, Romani arbitrati sunt Hannibalem Romam venturum esse.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 124.

</div>

A. **1.** Rogat cur in urbem contendas.

    2. Rogat cur in urbem contenderis.

    3. Quaerebant num Romani Gallos vicissent.

    4. Nuntius renuntiavit quae[2] (neut. plur.) vidisset.

    5. Intellegit cur milites in castris maneant.

    6. Caesar ostendit quid (or *quae*) fieri velit.

    7. Non rogamus[3] num servos armaverint.

    8. Cognoscit cur non oppidum diripuerint.

    9. Roga nonne vir Romanus sit.

    10. Roga **quis** hunc puerum docuerit.

B. **1.** Rogaverunt nonne captivus vinctus esset (= *had been bound*).

    2. Non rogamus[3] num hostes visi (pl.) sint.

    3. Cognoscamus num collis occupatus sit.

    4. Dic mihi num puer bene doceatur.

    5. Quaesiverant nonne nuntius pervenisset.

    6. Intellegit quomodo nuntii capti sint.

    7. Rogabant num aurum in oppidum portaretur.

    8. Cives non dicere poterant cur convocati essent.

    9. Nescit quot milites vulnerati sint.

    10. Scio num puer puniatur.

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[1] *Long* merely emphasises the phrase and is not translated.

[2] *What* is here an interrogative pron., *i.e.*, *quid*, sing., or *quae*, plur. It is easy to see this if we imagine that when the messenger returned some one would say, *What have you seen ?*

[3] In first edition, *we do not know* = nescimus (or haud scimus, or non scimus) an, § 208.

Exercise 125.

A. **1.** Rogant num nos cras venturi simus.
  2. Dic mihi ubi castra posituri sint.
  3. Quaeremus quid amici nostri facturi sint.
  4. Scisne num servos armaturi sint ?
  5. Exploratores cognoscebant num exercitus loca muniturus esset.
  6. Intelleximus ubi castra posituri essent.
  7. Quaesivit cur copiae flumen transiturae essent.
  8. Roga quis hunc puerum docturus sit.
  9. Nemo scit quando urbem capturi sint.
  10. Rogandum est nobis quamdiu mulieres in urbe mansurae sint.

B. **1.** Quaeramus num **matri** paritum sit.
  2. Dux rogavit cur miles vetus non locutus esset.
  3. Dic mihi quid velis.
  4. Cognoscunt quando hostes profecturi sint.
  5. Miles renuntiavit quid (*quae*) vidisset.
  6. Nescit quando futurum sit ut possint castra pōnere.
  7. Nuntiat hostibus Romanos cras profecturos esse.
  8. Quis scit quis eo anno consul fuerit ?
  9. Scitisne quid (*quae*) fiat (*fiant*) ?
  10. Rogavit cur in urbe manēre mallem.

Exercise 126.

A. **1.** Epaminondas having been wounded asked which side had conquered. **2.** Porus, king of the Indians, being asked by Alexander how he wished to be treated, replied, " Like a king ". **3.** They announce to the enemy our plans and (= *que*) what (pl.) is being done in the camp. **4.** I perceive with what (*how great*) danger I have done that. **5.** He was inquiring from them what states were in arms. **6.** The spy reports what he has seen. **7.** The Spartans did not inquire how many [of the enemy there were] but where they were. **8.** Tell me whether you are a Roman citizen. **9.** It is uncertain when we shall see our homes. **10.** We do not know what is to be done.

B. **1.** Epaminondas rogavit num clipeus (scutum) tutus (-*m*) esset.
  2. Rogabant quis (*qui*) venisset (*had come*) (*venissent*).

3. Non intellegere poteramus quid (*quae*) in castris fieret (*fierent*).

4. Nescit an (see § 208, p. 203) non socii Romam venturi sint.

5. Multi sciunt quae recta sint, sed nolunt facere.

6. Cognoscamus ubi hostes sint.

7. Caesar legatis ostendit quid fieri velit.

8. Rogat num mulieres paratae fuerint.

9. Nescit quando futurum sit ut Romam redire possit.

10. Dic mihi cur eo die profecturus sis.

Exercise 127.

Viva voce :—

1. Utrum in horto est an in agro ?

2. Utrum in templum an in domum aurum portabunt ?

3. Utrum flores an fructum mavis ?

4. Utrum ego an tu ibis ?

5. Utrum Romani an Carthaginienses vicerunt ?

6. Quaeramus utrum filius an filia eum plus dilexerit (am·averit).

7. Nesciunt utrum Carthaginienses an Romani vicerint.

8. Explorator renuntiare non poterat utrum hostes flumen transituri essent necne.

9. Rogat utrum haec fieri velim necne.

10. Quis scit utrum patri an matri cariores fuerint.

A. **1.** There was a great discussion [as to] whether they defended themselves by walls or [whether] they should go to meet the enemy.   **2.** It was of importance **to** Hannibal that he should gain possession of Nola whether [either] captured or surrendered.   **3.** It was not easy to see whether Hannibal was dearer to the general or to the army.   **4.** He wished to find out whether [the matter] had been reported truly [1] or falsely.[1]   **5.** When he had given the Gaul into [safe] keeping and the prefect [had] asked how he wished [him] to be protected, the king made no reply ; for he had not yet decided whether he would protect him or not.   **6.** It was difficult to perceive whether his friends feared him or loved him more.   **7.** Is your father or

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[1] These words in the Latin are adjectives agreeing with *thing, matter*, understood.

mother ill? **8.** He inquired from me whether I wished to set out for (*in*) the camp with him. **9.** It was the custom among the Germans that the mothers declared by lots and by prophesying (pl.) whether it was beneficial [to the state] for a battle to be fought or not. **10.** He did not say whether the traitor should be at once put to death by fire or whether he should be kept for another time.

B. **1.** Nescit utrum haec civitas multos an paucos pollicita sit.

2. Rogaverunt milites quae (pl.) secum portare (*ferre*) possent.

3. Socratis amici eum rogaverunt quomodo sepeliri vellet.

4. Nescit utrum pater an mater aegrotet.

5. Quis rogat utrum nobis currendum an pugnandum sit?

6. Incertum est utrum profecturi sint eodem die necne.

7. Quis rogat nonne boni cives rei publicae (= *commonwealth*) prosint?

8. Nemo me certiorem fecit utrum captivi evaserint necne.

9. Utrum Fabius ab hostibus timeri an laudari a civibus maluit?

10. Exploratores renuntiaverunt **Gallos** *quae in castris nostris fierent* (subjun. dep. ques., § 200) **repperisse.**[1]

Exercise 128.

A. **1.** This king had made (*waged*) war on the Roman people. **2.** In the first year after the kings had been driven out (lit. *the kings having been driven out*), the consuls were Brutus and Tarquinius; but the dignity (*office*) was immediately taken away from Tarquinius. **3.** Minos, king of the Cretans, imposed a hard (*severe*) law on the Athenians, viz., [that] yearly seven youths and seven maidens were (= owed) to be sent to Crete. **4.** Lysander perished in the battle, and so, the Spartans, being frightened, recalled Agesilaus in order that they might send a skilful leader against the enemy (dat.). **5.** The friends of Darius (lit. acc.) urge [him] to mount his horse and escape from the enemy by flight. **6.** Alexander the Great [when] dying gave to Perdicca a ring [which he had] taken from his finger. **7.** Caesar places guards over Dumnorix in order that he may

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[1] The clause **Gallos repperisse** is acc. and infin. It is a noun clause, the object of renuntiaverunt. The clause in italics is a dependent question.

be able to know what he does [dep. ques.] and with whom he talks. **8.** Caesar placed Volusenus in command of the cavalry. **9.** Romulus built a city which he called Rome. He surrounded this city with a wall. **10.** In that winter many marvels (*portents*) occurred (*were made*) ; e.g., in Gaul a wolf took away from a sentinel his sword from its sheath.

B. **1.** Eo tempore Romani Gallis bellum inferebant.

2. Aeduis (dat.) libertatem eripuerant.

3. Gallis victis (abl.), tributum sociis (dat.) imposuit.

4. Regi insulae bellum inferre voluit.

5. Miles puero parvo (dat.) gladium eripĕre debet (present tense).

6. Consulibus (dat.) potestas sublata est (see Ex. 128, A. 2).

7. Cives duci coronam auream donaverunt (or *ducem coronā aureā*).

8. Hannibali omnem spem vincendi hoc (*haec*) sustulit (*sustulerunt*).

9. Urbem fossā circumdabant (or *urbi fossam*).

10. Pueri **de** arbore nidos **de**ripuerunt; comites eorum pueris (dat.) nidos eripuerunt.

EXERCISE 129.

A. **1.** That was to the Gauls a great hindrance to fighting. **2.** He began to prepare everything which is of use for war. **3.** Two legions which had been enrolled recently brought up (*closed*) the whole column and acted as (*were*) a guard to the baggage. **4.** Two cohorts having been sent by Caesar as a support, our men withdrew uninjured from that place (*inde*). **5.** No one was able (*to no one was there the power*) to stand on the wall. **6.** This city is both a protection and an ornament to the state. **7.** They burnt the town which they thought they could not hold (*not to be able to be held by them*) lest it should be of any (= *cui* from the indef. pron. quis = any) use to the Romans. **8.** He ordered Claudius, after retaining at Nola the necessary garrison (abl. abs.), to send the other soldiers away to Rome lest they should be a burden to the allies and an expense to the state.

B. **1.** Duas legiones reliquit ut impedimentis praesidio essent.

2. Quinque cohortes castris praesidio Caesar mittit.

3. Mitte duas cohortes equitatui auxilio (*subsidio*).

4. Consul Fabio imperavit ut ea, quae urbi essent usui, mitteret.

5. Germani, qui auxilio veniebant, his auditis, statim domum redierunt (*se receperunt*).

6. Hi cum omnibus copiis auxilio Nerviis venerant.

7. Peditibus est panis, equitatui (*equitibus*) vinum, nemini aqua.

8. Duabus legionibus relictis praesidio, Caesar in Italiam profectus est.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 130.</div>

Viva voce :—

1. Difficultas faciendi pontis.

2. Missi sunt commeatūs petendi causā.[1]

3. Consilium belli renovandi.

4. Ad bella suscipienda sunt pronissimi.

5. Eorum animi (= *spirits, dispositions*) ad calamitates ferendas non parati sunt.

6. Ligna ad ignem faciendum apta.

7. Consul deis placandis operam dat.

8. Ad naves faciendas haec usui erunt.

9. Venerunt captivorum redimendorum causā (or, to avoid the repeated ending ⸱-orum, say *captivos redimendi causā*).

10. Num nobis facultatem itineris faciendi dăbit ?

A. **1.** Ambassadors were sent to Pyrrhus concerning the redeeming of the captives. **2.** The desire of ruling caused dissension among the conquerors. **3.** In order to cross the Hellespont, Xerxes wished to join Europe and Asia by a bridge ; he spent seven days and as many nights in crossing the bridge. **4.** To no one was given (*made*) the power of remaining there. **5.** They are preparing those [things] which pertain to starting [on a journey]. **6.** They were prepared for undergoing all dangers. **7.** He wishes to speak with his brother about (*on the subject of*) dividing the kingdom. **8.** Scouts were sent to seek supplies. **9.** They do not allow wine to be brought in to them at all, because they consider that by it (*eā rē*) men are made less capable of bearing toil. **10.** The Roman state (= *res*) has grown (*increased*) by daring and doing, not by these dilatory plans which the timid call cautious (agrees with *consilia*).

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[1] Place this word after the governed phrase or word.

B. **1.** In hoc loco non est spes pontis faciendi (*aedificandi*).

2. Fabius sedendo et cunctando (*morando*) bellum gerebat.

3. In pace petendā, belli culpam in socios coniecerunt (*contulerunt*).

4. Facultatem belli gerendi (*inferendi*) non habebamus propter anni tempus.

5. Tempestatem [aptam] ad navigandum nactus, Caesar profectus est.

6. Ne eis tempus[1] consilia capiendi (*see above viva voce* 9) demus.

7. Ad (*purpose*) id bellum Caesar multas naves faciendas (*aedificandas*) curabat.

8. Caesar peditibus imperavit ut initium transeundi facerent (or *pedites . . . facere iussit*).

9. Caesar tres legiones cum Trebonio, legato, pabulandi causā (*ad pabulandum*) misit.

10. Scisne num Caesar pontem faciendum curaverit?

Exercise 131.

A. **1.** If you wish to be the leaders (*chiefs*) in Greece you must use (*frequent*) the camp not the gymnasium. **2.** There was no hope of getting possession of the camp; he gave the signal for retiring. **3.** They lack the courage to break forth out of the camp. **4.** Bad health kept Marcellus from doing anything (*carrying on affairs*) at Rome. **5.** On the third day, in the silence of the night, [all] hope of getting possession of Nola having been given up, he sets out for Tarentum. **6.** He ordered the soldiers not to leave their places (sing. in Latin) except for the purpose of taking up or seeking a weapon, or of striking an enemy, or of preserving (*saving*) a citizen. **7.** While the consul in Rome was giving his attention to appeasing the gods and to [holding a] recruiting, Hannibal set out from his winter quarters. **8.** They think that this place is by no means fit for disembarking. **9.** Caesar decided that he must cross the Rhine. **10.** One part of Britain is inhabited by those who had crossed over from Belgium for the sake of booty or for making

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[1] As a rule one noun governs another in the genitive case; thus time *for* taking = time *of* taking.

war. **11.** They gave [them] no opportunity of collecting them-
selves,[1] or of standing [firm], or of leaping from their chariots.

B. **1.** Magna est difficultas omnibus **placendi** (gerund, § 224).

2. Magis irā quam spe urbe (or *urbis*) potiendi (*potiundi*)
(or *urbis potiundae*) profecti sunt.

3. Ad hostes puniendos (hostium puniendorum causā) exer-
citum ingentem collegit.

4. Turrem magnam prope flumen aedificandam Caesar
curavit.

5. Terrarum sociorum tuendarum causā (or ad terras so-
ciorum tuendas) praesidium missum erat.

6. Auxilii ad Caesarem ferendi causā socii profecti erant.

7. Germanorum animus[2] (*animi*) pronus (*proni*) est (*sunt*)
ad bella suscipienda.

8. Spes diripiendi agricolas a labore cottidiano revocabat.

9. Propter fluminis altitudinem magna est difficultas trans-
eundi.

10. Magna est difficultas urbis capiendae propter magnum
praesidium.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 132.</div>

A. **1.** He sends Pompey to the king to ask him to obey him
and his soldiers.   **2.** The Persians sent ambassadors to Athens
to complain because he (*ille*) together-with the Egyptians was
waging war against the king.   **3.** When the war against the
Helvetians was ended, ambassadors from almost the whole of
Gaul had come *in a body* (= *con-* in *convenerant*) to congratulate
(*to pay their respects to*) him.   **4.** Since (= *cum*) the Aeduans
were unable to defend themselves and their possessions (= *sua*),
they sent ambassadors to Caesar to ask for help.   **5.** It is difficult
to understand (*to perceive*) whether his friends feared (*reverenced*)
or loved him more.   **6.** Have we come here to look upon
(= *spectatum*) these conflagrations and the slaughter (pl.) of our
allies as a matter to be enjoyed by our eyes?   **7.** Having sent
L. Hostilius Mancinus with 400 horsemen to scout, he himself
led the army back (= *re*).   **8.** [After] having been driven about

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[1] *Sui* is gen. sing. of the adjective *suus* which here means *their*.   Thus
sui colligendi means literally *of their collecting, i.e., of collecting themselves.*

[2] *Mind* here means the *spirit* or *feeling* = *animus*.

for two days and two nights (incredible to relate!) he reached Athens. **9.** Of all the rivers of Gaul, that river is by far the most difficult to cross. **10.** All these things, more terrible to see (*visu*) than to tell, renewed their terror.

NOTE.—Sentence 6. Construe *Vēnimus spectatum*, etc. The *-ne* appended to *spectatum* merely indicates a question, § 75, p. 117. *Fruendam* is the gerundive of *fruor* (agreeing with *rem*) = requiring to be enjoyed.

B. **1.** Reduxit exercitum in Italiam hiematum.[1]

2. Hi hostes oppugnatum[1] patriam nostram vēnerunt.

3. Tertio die Galli direptum[1] profecti sunt (*proficiscuntur*).

4. Non facile est **visu** cur exercitum reduxerit (subjunc. dep. question).

5. Has legiones in agros finitimos pabulatum[1] Caesar mittit.

6. Magnis cum copiis castra expugnatum[1] venerat.

7. Legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt oratum ut exercitum Capuam movēret.

8. Completi sunt spe libertatis, nominis iucundi auditu.

9. Nonne haec flumina (hi fluvii) difficillima (*-i*) transitu propter rapiditatem?

10. Fabius ad bellum finiendum (*bellum finitum*) electus est.

EXERCISE 133.

A. **1.** I will not pass over this (matter) although I think that it will seem[2] unimportant to some. **2.** Since they thought (subjunc. after *cum*) that that affair was going to be protracted (lit. *carried on too long*), they prepared a garrison to watch over the town. **3.** He says that if the dispute is kept up (subjunc. after *if*, § 413, p. 263) too long, one part of the state will fight against the other. **4.** They promise that they will do what he ordered. **5.** The leaders thought that the army ought[3] to go to meet (*oppose*) the victorious enemy. **6.** Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetians to leave (*migrate from*) their territories : [**he said** that] it was easy to get possession of the ruling power of the whole of Gaul.

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[1] These supines might be replaced by other constructions as explained in § 231, p. 213, but as this is an exercise on the supine that form should be used here.

[2] Acc. and infin., i.e., *it* (understood) *to be about to be seen* = *visum iri.*

[3] Lit. *it* (understood) *to be requiring to be gone* = *eundum esse.*

NOTES ON B.—1. Supply *they said* or *it was said* before each separate acc. and infin. beginning with **infantem . . . clamâsse.**

2. *Territum,* acc. of past participle of *terreo,* agrees with *bovem,* which must be used as the acc. with the infinitive *escendisse* and *deiecisse.*

3. With *ictam* supply *esse* to form the pass. infin. perf. going with *aedem.*

4. *Lupum* is the acc. with *abstulisse; raptum* agrees with *gladium,* which is the object of *abstulisse. Vigili* is dative after *abstulisse,* § 211, p. 205.

B. That winter many portents happened (lit. *were made*); many were announced and rashly believed, among which [they said] that a six-months-old child had shouted a triumph in the vegetable market; and in the cattle market that an ox had climbed of its own accord into the third storey of a house, and, frightened by the noise of the inhabitants, had thrown itself down from there (= *inde*); and that an appearance of ships had shone from the sky; and that the Temple to Hope, which is in the vegetable market, had been struck by lightning; and that at Lanuvium a spear had moved [itself]; and that a crow had flown down into the Temple of Juno and had sat down on the very seat of the gods; and that in Gaul a wolf had carried off from a sentinel a sword snatched from its sheath.—LIVY, xxi. 62.

C. **1.** Putat urbem captum iri.

2. Putabat urbem captum iri.

3. Negant Romanos semper Gallos vicisse.

4. Negavit victoriam Romanis nuntiatam esse.

5. Omnes speramus nos ipsos diu victuros esse.

6. Sperant bellum mox finitum iri (or sperant fore ut bellum mox conficiatur).

7. " Mecum venite," inquit, " in arcem."

8. Polliciti sunt se tertio die venturos esse.

9. Pollicitus est se haec omnia facturum esse.

10. Dicit incolas e finibus suis expulsum iri.

11. Polliciti sunt se die proximo *redituros* esse.

12. Dixit inutile esse captivos remitti.

EXERCISE 134.

A. **1.** He seemed to me to remember your liberty too little. **2.** When a philosopher was promising him an art (*system*) of remembering, Themistocles said, " I should prefer to have an art of forgetting; for I remember even (indeed) the things which I

do not wish [to remember], [while] I am not able to forget the things which I wish [to forget] ". **3.** You hate, as I fancy, these senators, you do not wish not to have a senate at all. **4.** The Gauls both hated and feared the Romans. **5.** By avenging (*taking vengeance on*) tyrants, they themselves imitated the crimes which they hated. **6.** Caesar has posted his army at both ends (*parts*) of the fortifications, so that each man may hold his place and know it. **7.** Almost daily they wandered [about] that they might find out the position of the camp. **8.** The slaughter of all the men began to be made promiscuously, first around the gate and then even in the town. **9.** At that time the Romans began to have two consuls in place of one king. **10.** There are many of us now living (*surviving*) who remember how varying (*various*) was the victory in the First (*former*) Punic War.

Note to No. 10.—Construe *plerique supersumus qui meminerimus* (§ 435 (*b*)) *quam . . . fuerit* (dep. question). *Plerique* is in apposition with *nos*, the subject of *supersumus*.

B. **1.** Pueri, beneficiorum semper mementote.

2. Magistri nostri verborum meminerimus.

3. Hi tyrannos oderunt quod metuunt (*timent*).

4. Magister discipulos amat, sed eorum vitia odit.

5. Caesar hostium consilia ex exploratoribus cognoverat.

6. Mense octavo oppidum (*urbs*) expugnari coeptum (-*a*) erat.

7. Si nos ipsos noverimus (fut. pf.), sapientes fiemus.

8. Caesar exploratores misit ut cognoscerent qualis esset (dep. ques.) natura montis.

9. Helvetii, **cum** non diutius Romanorum impetum sustinēre **possent**, in silvam recedere coeperunt.

10. Si medici praeceptorum meminĕris (-*ĕritis*), sanus (-*i*) ĕris (*ĕritis*).

Exercise 135.

Viva voce :—

1. Me pudet stultitiae tuae.

2. Eos pudet verborum tuorum.

3. Me miseret matris tuae.

4. Eum miseret amicorum tuorum.

5. Puerum paenitebat stultitiae suae.

6. Nos paenituit stultitiae nostrae.

7. Imperatorem oportuit exercitum ducere.
8. Mihi licet loqui.
9. Eis licebit nos sequi.
10. Me taedet consiliorum tuorum.

A. 1. The senator asks whether (= -*ne*) I am weary of the war [which has been] undertaken[1] against the Romans. 2. I am both vexed and wearied with the customs (*conduct*) of the state. 3. When the proper thing to do was (*it had been becoming*) to stand in battle array and fight, then they fled back to camp. 4. The leader said that the towns ought to be set on fire.[2] 5. The Campanians begged Fabius to allow them (*sibi*, § 474, p. 279) to go away to Capua in safety. 6. Before [the time of] Solon no one was allowed to make a will, but it was necessary that property should remain in the family of[3] the dead man (*deceased*). 7. "Now," says he, "it behoves you to die as becomes you and your king." 8. In war nothing ought to be despised. 9. The ancient Germans were not allowed to remain in one place longer than a year (abl. of comparison) for the purpose of dwelling. 10. It behoves you to (*you must*) take up arms and go down into the plain and fight, man with man!

B. 1. Me taedet vitae.
2. Nonne te pudet talium sociorum?
3. Nonne servum scelerum suorum paenitet?
4. Hos ignaviae suae neque taeduit neque puduit.
5. Milites, vobis licet ad vestram urbem redire (*redeatis*).
6. Milites oraverunt ut sibi Romam redire liceret.
7. Flumen (fluvium) in hoc loco transire eos oportuit.
8. Aeduorum legibus, e suis finibus exire his hominibus non licebat.
9. Imperatori non parēre militem non decet.
10. Quando mihi licebit causam dicere?

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[1] *Suscepti*, gen. case, agrees with *belli*. It is the past participle of *suscipio*, to undertake.

[2] There are here two acc. and infin. [*id*] *oportere* = it to be proper, and *oppida incendi*, for the towns to be set on fire.

[3] The clause *that . . . man* is a noun clause in apposition to *it*, translated in Latin by an accusative and infinitive *bona . . . permanere*.

EXERCISE 136.

Viva voce :—

1. Diu pugnabatur ab eis.
2. A nobis diu pugnabatur.
3. Huc ab eis venietur.
4. Huc tibi (*vobis*) est veniendum.
5. Ad castra nobis eundum est.
6. A nostris fortiter pugnatum erat.
7. Auxilio (§ 215) sociis ab eis itum est.
8. In planitiem ab hostibus descensum est.
9. Diu pugnabatur.
10. Totum diem pugnabatur.

A. 1. Both sides fought with great violence. 2. At one (*the same*) time fighting was (§ 260) going on keenly everywhere; and all things were being attempted ; where the soldiers (= *pars*) seemed least (*not very*) strong (*firm*), [the others] ran there[1] [to help them]. 3. Very few ships reached the land, although they fought from about the fourth hour till sunset. 4. Our men fought long and keenly. 5. Some say that there were 87,200 armed men in the Roman camp at the battle of Cannae. 6. They fought (*fighting went on*) until evening. 7. When that was heard, all cried out that they ought to go to the camp. 8. For almost three hours fighting went on, and everywhere fiercely. 9. When they had come there the enemy's spies were overcome (§ 260) by our men. 10. Since we (or *I*) have reached this point, it does not seem out of place to say a few words about the customs of the Gauls.

EXERCISE 137.

1. Vulgus magna voce clamavit.
2. Neque Fabius neque Hannibal proelium committere vult.
3. Aut ego aut amicus tuus cras proficiscetur.
4. Cum Romani aggressi erunt (*aggredientur*), Galli fugient.
5. Iamdudum bellum parabant.
6. Nos oportuit heri proficisci.
7. Rogant num futurum sit ut urbs cras capiatur.

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[1] The Latin present tenses are translated by the past in English, and naturally *huc* (lit. *here*) is then translated by *there*.

8. Incertum est num futurum sit ut ad urbem ante noctem pervenire possint.

9. Aut tu aut frater tuus hanc epistolam scripsit.

10. Militi, qui barbarorum regem cēperit, dux praemium dabit.

Exercise 138.

A. 1. Soldiers were sent with Leonidas, King of the Spartans, to seize Thermopylae. **2.** Aristides was called by the surname (*nickname*) Just. **3.** He was born at Athens, a most magnificent state. **4.** A certain man, Callicrates, an Athenian citizen, approaches the king and says that he (the king) is in great danger. **5.** L. Hostilius Mancinus having been sent to scout with four hundred horsemen, he himself led the army back. **6.** Spain has many towers, which they use both as watch-towers and defences against robbers.

B. **1.** Germani antiqui plerumque deum Mercurium colebant.

2. Chabrias, Atheniensium dux, multa in Europā bella gessit.

3. Terra a Dionysio tyranno vastata erat.

4. L. Domitio, App. Claudio consulibus, Caesar ad Italiam profectus est.

5. Fabius dux (*victor*) clarissimus morando Carthaginienses vicit.

6. M. Minucius Rufus magister equitum creatus est.

Exercise 139.

A. 1. He rendered the sea safe by pursuing pirates. **2.** Neptune taught the Greeks the art of sailing. **3.** Caesar kept on asking the Æduans for the corn which they had promised in the name of the state. **4.** He ordered cooked provisions to be prepared in order that as little (*few*) fire (*fires*) as possible might be made in the camp; he kept (§ 260) his march secret from everybody. **5.** This river, which is called the Thames, is about eighty miles (distant) from the sea. **6.** When he was distant from them a few days' journey, ambassadors came to him. **7.** This place was distant from the enemy, as has been said (*as I have said before*) about six hundred paces. **8.** Alexander remained two years among the Bactrians. **9.** From the river to the camp he made two ditches fifteen feet broad. **10.** The Romans wished parricides to be sewn up alive in a sack and thus cast into the river. O wonderful wisdom !

B. **1.** Imperator, opinionem rogatus, paucis verbis respondit.

2. A praeceptore egregio (praestantissimo) puer grammaticam doctus est.

3. Circiter quadringentos passūs progressi, hostium castra vident.

4. Hoc flumen (*hic fluvius*) erat duos pedes altum (-*s*) [et] decem pedes latum (-*s*).

5. Hoc me celaverunt.

6. Caesar hostes sequitur et castra sua ab eorum castris tria milia passuum ponit.

7. Puellam infelicem !   Quis te [ab] hac poena (*his poenis*) liberabit ?

8. Triduum morati sunt propter occisorum sepulturam.

9. Marathon circiter decem milia passuum ab oppido abest.

10. Principes, quos secum duxerat, pontis custodes reliquit.

EXERCISE 140.

A. **1.** Before the fight he used to examine everything care-fully ; when in the fight, however, he used to rush on the enemy with animated attack (*with great animation*), nor did he spare himself.   **2.** Do you not see that the barbarians are going to consult their own interests?   **3.** Dion the historian, whom we believe most of all concerning Persian affairs, said (*wrote*) that the leader had escaped.   **4.** These men trust in judgment more than fortune.   **5.** They ordered arms, weapons and other things to be prepared, and they pulled down (§ 260) from the temples and colonnades the spoils[1] of the enemy.   **6.** The Gauls acted in such a way that their setting out seemed (§ 387, p. 255) very like to a flight.   **7.** The Germans do not give attention to agri-culture, and the greater part of their food consists of milk, cheese and flesh.   **8.** Almost about the same time a fleet was sent from Carthage to Sardinia under the leadership of Hasdrubal, whose nickname was Calvus (the Bald).   **9.** He ordered (§ 260) a trireme to be rowed about in the harbour, so that if by chance fortune hindered (*opposed*) his plans, he might have [a place] to which to flee for safety.   **10.** As no one was helping this man, a certain Roman gave (*passed*) to him through the windows a sword with which he killed himself.

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[1] i.e., the armour, etc., which had been taken in battle and which it was the custom to hang up in the temples.

B. **1.** Puer sororum suarum dissimillimus erat.

2. Graeci legatos Delphos mittebant Apollĭnem consultum (or *ut* (or qui) *A. consulerent*).

3. Consules multitudini resistĕre non potuerunt.

4. Nonne me mones ut mihi consulam ?

5. Thucydides dixit Themistoclem in Asiam ivisse (*transisse*). Ei credo quod eiusdem patriae erat.

6. Quis non pacem bello (dat.) antefert (*anteponit*).

7. Vult sibi quisque credi.

8. Omnes viros occiderunt, sed mulieribus puerisque pepercerunt.

9. Caesar locum aptum castris (*ad castra*) trecentos passus (§ 277) a flumine elegit.

10. Amicis suis et famae suae diligentissime servivit.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 141.</div>

A. **1.** Among them this man had all the dignities of a king though he lacked the name. **2.** With equal (*similar*) good fortune he brought under the power of the Athenians other islands which are called Cyclădes. **3.** They sent ambassadors to their friends to announce how [1] there was (dep. question) need of speedy [1] assistance. **4.** Datis, although he saw that the place was not favourable for his men, nevertheless, relying on the number of his forces, wished to fight, and all the more because he thought it (to be) advantageous to fight before the Spartans came (for subjunc. *cf.* § 407) as a help. **5.** This was the last age of the generals of the Athenians ; and after their death no leader in that city was worthy of memory. **6.** Hannibal [when] less than twenty-five years [2] old was in all things a general of singular (*striking*) wisdom and industry. **7.** At the same time plentiful showers freed them from the fear of thirst. **8.** This was his last word (= voice) ; a little afterwards Alexander was dead. **9.** Hannibal turned and marched into the district of Picenus, [a place] not only abounding in plenty of produce of every kind but filled with booty. **10.** When he had set fire to the works Miltiades returned to Athens with as many ships as he had set out [with], greatly to the offence of his fellow-citizens.

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[1] *Quam* belongs to *celeri*, i.e., *how swift* the help must be to be of any use.

[2] *Annis* is abl. after *minor*, R. 18, p. 49.

B. **1.** Alexander voluit ab Apelle pingi, fingi a Lysippo.

2. Cicero ipse, quoniam (*cum*) valetudine tenuissima erat (*esset*), in Gallia manserat.

3. Eo tempore aeger erat vulneribus quae in oppido expugnando acceperat.

4. Xerxes victus est magis consilio Themistoclis quam armis Graeciae.

5. Nuntio eo ille (a) periculo liberatus est.

6. Fuit tantā liberalitate ut nunquam custodes in suis hortis fructus servandi causā (*qui fructum servarent*) imposuerit (§ 387).

7. Dux fretus non tam suis copiis quam odio tyranni, cum quingentis navibus longis profectus est.

8. Exercitus (con-)iunxerunt ut communi animo consilioque rem gererent.

9. Haec flumina (*hi fluvii*) piscibus abundant.

10. Mala vitae aequo animo non semper ferebat.

Exercise 142.

A. **1.** I ask you to give me a year and, when that has passed, I will come to you.   **2.** He decided how much money each state gave towards building the fleets.   **3.** When he was asked whether he valued his father or mother the more, he said, " My mother ". **4.** Conon, the Athenian, was both wise in military affairs and diligent in ruling.   **5.** A long road led to the Temple of Jupiter, through the midst of deserts, under a burning sun, without water. **6.** In the middle of the darkness a terrible fight arose (§ 260). **7.** Hannibal devastated all the land there is between the city of Cortona and Lake Trasimenus with every horror (*destruction*) of war. **8.** It is of importance to no one more than to you, T. Otacilius, *that the burden* [1] under which you fall *should not be placed* [1] on our necks.   **9.** The glad soldiers spent what was left of the day in preparing their arms.   **10.** It is a mark (*distinguishing feature*) of the human race to hate the man whom one has hurt. **11.** Although they had a great war on their shoulders (lit. *necks*), the care of nothing in the world, not even far-distant, escaped the Romans.   **12.** It is of great importance whom (*what sort of people*) each man hears (dep. question) daily at home.

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[1] This noun clause, in apposition to *it*, the subject of the sentence, is represented in Latin by an accusative and infinitive **non imponi . . . onus.** *Cervicibus* is dative (§ 211).   For subjunctive, *concidas*, see § 462.

B. **1.** Darius classem quingentarum navium paravit.

2. Rei militaris neque (§ 367) minus civitatis regendae peritus erat.

3. In medio flumine (fluvio) sunt multae insulae.

4. Studium civitatis omnia superavit.

5. Aedui dixerunt se nihil reliqui (§ 301) praeter agri solum habere.

6. Homo erat corporis maximi (*magni*) et speciei terribilis.

7. Caesar Labienum summum montem occupare iussit (or *Labieno ut . . . occuparet imperavit*).

8. Nostrā maxime interest plurima (*multa*) discere.

9. Quanti domum emisti (tibi domus stetit)?   Minimo.

10. Est militis boni semper imperatori parēre.

EXERCISE 143.

A. **1.** Arms are of little value out of doors unless there is a plan [made previously] at home.   **2.** The Athenians sent to Delphi to consult the oracle as to what they should do about their affairs.   **3.** Themistocles went to Corcyra because he saw that he was not safe enough at Argos.[1]   **4.** Pausanias, having been recalled home and accused on a capital charge, is discharged ; he is punished, however, by a fine.   **5.** Conon lived mostly in Cyprus, Iphicrates in Thrace, Timotheus at Lesbos. **6.** When Alexander died at Babylon, his kingdoms were divided among his family (the members of his household).   **7.** This leader always used to go about, whether in the country or on military service, without a cloak, without boots.   **8.** Having left Carthage, he led the army to Europe.   **9.** The Campanians begged Fabius to allow them to go away to Capua in safety. **10.** When, going down from Cilicia I had reached Rhodes and there news (lit. *it*) had been brought to me of the death of Q. Hortensius, I felt (*cepi*) in my mind a grief greater than anyone expected (lit. *than the opinion of everybody*).

B. **1.** Hi viri dixerunt se ex Hispania ad Siciliam fūgěre.

2. Miltiades cum classe maxima Rhodum profectus erat.

3. Spartam redire nolebant.

4. Alcibiades Athenis, urbe splendidissimā, natus est.

5. Romā fugit et Corinthum pervenit.

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[1] This town is written both Argos -i and Argi -orum.

6. Vicus a Romā circiter duo milia passuum abest.

7. Chabrias in Aegypto sua sponte bellum gessit; idem Cypri fecit.

8. Cn. Servilius, consul Romae, eo die magistratum iniit.

9. Rus aestate it; redit hieme Romam.

10. Omnia domi forisque curavit.

11. Senem domo exeuntem cottidie videbam.

EXERCISE 144.

A. **1.** Especially of the women was the joy (pl.) and the grief (pl.) great. **2.** The enemy hastened so that as little space as possible might be given to the Romans for collecting themselves. **3.** At length the leader received that city reduced (lit. *in surrender*) by famine (*hunger*), having stipulated (*agreed*) that they should go unarmed out (of the city) with one garment each. **4.** Walls having been built round (the town) he lost a few soldiers and (indeed) the smartest, (who were) struck from the wall and towers. **5.** Two consuls with two armies were entering our territories. **6.** At that time the Romans increased the number of footmen and horsemen, one thousand footmen and a hundred horsemen being added to each legion, so that there were [in each legion] five thousand footmen and three hundred horsemen. **7.** After the battle Hannibal demanded that the captives should give up their arms and horses, [the ransom being] for each Roman three hundred sestertii, for each ally two hundred, for each slave one hundred, and that, that price (*ransom*) having been paid, they should depart. **8.** Between the rear of the enemy and the first line of our men there was not more than five or six thousand paces.

B. **1.** Soror et frater erant pariter pulchri.

2. Militem quem optimum habes ad me (mihi) mitte.

3. Gaudium et dolor (*luctus*) hominibus necessaria sunt.

4. Optimus quisque militum constitit et fortiter pugnavit.

5. Una castra in valle erant.

6. Quam maximum numerum navium (com)paraveramus.

7. Singulis militibus denos equos dedit.

8. Postulavit ut is (or *ipse*) et frater eius quinos denos[1] comites adducerent.

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[1] If fifteen each; otherwise *quindecim.*

9. Inter haec trina castra duo fratres frumentum tulerunt quod eis (dat.) opus[1] erat (or *cuius inopia erat*).

10. Via per montem Iuram erat tam angusta ut vix singuli carri duci possent (§ 387).

<div align="center">EXERCISE 145.</div>

A. **1.** By great rewards Labienus persuaded a certain man of the Gallic cavalry to carry a letter to Cicero. **2.** When(-ever) each[2] man had taken up arms they rushed into the battle without control (*rule*). **3.** The leader said that each man's fate (*fortune*) was in his own hands. **4.** The eight rows were three feet distant from each other. **5.** These men ask the Romans to give them some protection. **6.** Then Titus Balventius (dat. in Latin), a brave man and a man of great influence, had both thighs pierced with a javelin. **7.** Darius led greater forces than anyone ever had before. **8.** For a day and a night he kept the ship at anchor in the open sea, at a distance from the island, nor did he allow anyone to leave it (= ship). **9.** They set out without fear of ambush. **10.** Often, if he saw anyone less well clothed (than himself) he would give him his cloak. **11.** He left a guard in the entrance-court lest anyone should be able to approach the senate-house without his orders, or[3] go forth from it (*inde*).

B. **1.** Dux quosdam iuvenes e numero suorum delegit.

2. Rogavit quantum pecuniae ad naves aedificandas quaeque civitas daret.

3. [Viris] discedentibus imperavit ut suam quisque civitatem ad bellum pararet.

4. Uterque exercitus (sing.) magna vi pugnavit.

5. Omnes alacriter (or the adj. *alacres*) profecti sunt, neque erat omnium quisquam qui hostes timeret (§ 435).

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[1] **Opus** which usually governs the ablative can also be used with the thing needed in the nominative. In the case of pronouns this is the usual construction, *opus* becoming an indeclinable adjective meaning *necessary, needful.*

[2] *Each,* implying a number taken individually is often followed in the second part of a sentence by a plural verb.

[3] *Neve* (or *neu*) is the word *ne* that not = lest, and the particle *-ve* = or. It is used in a clause of purpose following another clause of purpose.

6. Caesar exercitum ad utramque ripam fluminis instruxit (*disposuit*) ut suum quisque locum cognosceret.

7. Negavit (§ 238) spem salutis esse[1] neque perniciem propiorem unquam civitati ulli fuisse?

8. Deinde ianuas clauserunt ne quis exiret (*egrederetur*).

9. Eos oravit ne quidquam, eo (or *se*) absente, facerent.

10. Vos, Romani, vincetis si quis vos ducet.

11. Si quis Labieno nuntiaverit fratrem eius interfectum (*occisum*) esse, nonne domum statim redibit?

<center>EXERCISE 146.</center>

A. **1.** Caesar demanded hostages from (dat.) the Britons; part of which they gave immediately. **2.** The remaining multitude of boys and women began to flee in all directions; Caesar sent his cavalry to pursue these (= *quos*). **3.** Again in the same war that leader put all their forces to flight, and that having been done (*by doing that*) he acquired great glory. **4.** This man considers (*holds*) those whom the king most obeys (to be) most unfriendly. **5.** He sent spies (*scouts*) to find out (of) what (kind) the nature of the mountain was (dep. ques.). **6.** Xerxes waged (*brought*) war in Europe, both on sea and land, with greater forces than any one ever had before (lit. *with such great forces no one, etc.*). **7.** The minds of the Romans were divided among as many troubles as there were chances (possibilities) of the conquered army.[2] **8.** That city is so great that it is said (§ 387) to consist of four great cities. **9.** Eighteen ships set sail from the upper harbour; when these (*quae*) were approaching Britain, a great tempest arose.

B. **1.** Rogavit quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret (dedisset).

2. Quos in castris retinuerat, eis Caesar facultatem discedendi dedit.

3. Quantos gladios Romani habebant, tantos Galli non habebant.

4. Quos ipse ceperat, eos retineri iussit.

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[1] Notice the change of tense; the second *was = had been.*

[2] The Romans had heard that their army was defeated, but they knew no details. The army might have been all killed or taken prisoners, etc. The people on hearing the news took, some one view, some another.

5. Caesar ad castra pervenit priusquam Germani intellegere possent quid (*quae*) fieret (*fierent*) (dep. ques.); qui, his omnibus rebus subito territi, perturbati sunt.

6. Ne tot quidem milites urbem capere poterant.

7. Quos metus non tenet, ei beneficio et gratia non vincentur.

8. Tunc milites polliciti sunt se iniussu consulis non abituros esse; quod nunquam antea factum erat.

9. Deinde Brutus locutus est: opus esse imperatore maximo.

10. Legionem misit quam proxime in Italia conscripserat.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 147.</div>

A. **1.** Lysander acted in war with great cruelty and greed (lit. *L. did many things in war cruelly and greedily*). **2.** At that time the Athenians began to be much superior (to their neighbours) in war. **3.** In those times (days) many people spoke for liberty more bravely than they fought. **4.** This man did not ask where he himself might live in safety, but from what place he could be of assistance (§ 215) to his fellow-citizens. **5.** The affair having failed (and) many ships having been lost, he betook himself from this place (= *hinc*) to the same place from which he had started. **6.** At length, not long (*much*) before sun-set, M. Pomponius, the praetor, said: " We have been conquered in a great fight ". **7.** It did not escape (the notice of) Hannibal that with the leader the method of the war had been changed, and that the enemy were going to carry on the affair more fiercely than wisely. **8.** Not even in the senate was the Dictator heard favourably enough (lit. *with favourable ears*). **9.** Meanwhile the charioteers withdraw by degrees from the battle. **10.** Caesar was preparing ships as quickly as he could.

B. **1.** Nobis est fortiter pugnandum et honeste moriendum.

2. Eum stultitiae eius paenituit, sed serius.

3. Via primo angustissima (*perangusta*) est, deinde paulo latior.

4. Apud Persas maxima laus erat venari fortiter, luxuriose vivere.

5. Ego Romae sum; huc celeriter věni.

6. Subito misericordia odio successit.

7. Alexander dixit se equum tractare posse melius quam seniores.

8. Civitates Graeciae Macedonum dominationem aegre ferebant.

9. Eo tempore nullius usquam terrarum rei ne longinquae quidem cura Romanos (ef-)fugiebat.

10. Optaverunt ut omnia caute et (*ac*) consulte gererentur.

EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS, § 356.

1. Hannibal had sent five hundred horsemen to the Roman camp to scout. **1** (*a*). A very great battle was fought at Cannae between the Romans and the Carthaginians. **2.** Not even against thee will I boast. **3.** Caesar sent his cavalry before him. **4.** Among the Germans Mercury was worshipped. **5.** The Romans waged war round the walls of Carthage. **6.** The Roman camp was on this side the Ebro. **7.** Caesar led his army against the Gauls. **8.** O father, do not be unkind towards me. **9.** The leader had his camp outside the city. **10.** Below the forehead are the eyes. **11.** There was a distance of three thousand paces between the two camps. **12.** Within a few days we shall destroy Carthage. **13.** The leader placed his camp near the wall. **14.** The barbarian killed (pres.) him from anger. **15.** The leader was Hannibal, in whom was the greatest knowledge of war. **16.** By means of spies Caesar was informed that the town had been taken. **17.** The soldiers went (along) singing through roads strewed with flowers. **18.** After this battle the Athenians gave Miltiades a very great fleet. **19.** On the next night the leader left the camp, each soldier carrying with him nothing except his arms. **20.** A part of the soldiers, safe beyond expectation, reached the camp. **21.** Hannibal pitched his camp near that village. **22.** No one inhabited these regions on account of the lack of water. **23.** These legions marched along the sea. **24.** The Gauls lost above two thousand men. **25.** For the sake of (getting) corn they had gone across the Meuse. **26.** That state was by far the richest (of those) beyond the Ebro.

EXERCISE 148.

A. **1.** In Hispania sunt multae turres quibus adversus latrones utuntur.

2. Ante lucem Caesar ad (*in*) castra pervenit.

3. Apud Germanos erat nihil agri privati (*terrae privatae*).

4. Alexander apud posteros maximam famam reliquit.

5. Nocte circum casam lignum [1] (*ligna*) (con-)ferebant et eam (= casam) incenderunt (*succenderunt*).

6. Gallia est cis Alpes.

7. Hi pueri nihil contra voluptatem faciunt.

8. Hannibal, ad aram consistens (stans), odium erga Romanos confirmavit.

9. Nemo militum extra agmen progredi audebat.

10. Inter captivos erant regis mater et uxor et duae filiae.

B. **1.** Hostes se intra eas silvas tenebant.

2. Ob eam rem Romam celeriter rediit.

3. Penes eos principes erat tota res publica.

4. Hi viri per Senatum multa efficere potuerunt.

5. Post hanc victoriam Hannibal in Italiam castra movit.

6. Primo impetu omnem (totam) urbem praeter arcem ceperunt.

7. In dextro cornu—id erat propius flumen (*fluvium*)—dux equitatum (*equites*) posuit.

8. Propter anni tempus Romani facultatem pugnandi non habebant.

9. Germani trans Rhenum habitant.

10. Ultra montem est vallis.

EXERCISE 149.

A. **1.** They buried him at a distance from the (*that*) place in which he died. **2.** The Greeks wished to kill Darius together with those forces which he had brought with him **3.** In the presence of his friend the philosopher related many things. **4.** At the second watch they marched out of the camp with great clattering and tumult. **5.** Much has been written concerning his death. **6.** Many persons, terrified by the fire, threw themselves down from the tower. **7.** Nothing either arrogant or boastful ever came out of his mouth. **8.** In that state two were striving with each other concerning the chief position, one of whom came to Caesar. **9.** Our men were not able sufficiently to see for the showers where to bear help to their [companions]. **10.** Diogenes used his hands for a cup. **11.** Since he could not speak for himself, his brother spoke (§ 260) for him. **12.** Those men were on outpost duty before

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[1] In classical Latin *lignum* is always used in the plural.

the camp. **13.** He lost his sight without any disease. **14.** The water, increased by a shower in the night, was up to their breasts. **15.** The army (*line*) had been drawn up close to the foot of the mountain. **16.** Towards sun-set they ceased [fighting] and returned to camp. **17.** Suddenly the horse threw the consul over its head.

B. **1.** Dux cum viginti navibus profectus est.

   2. Galli de eis finibus cum Germanis contendebant.

   3. Vosne nobiscum amicitiam facietis ?

   4. In proelio Britanni e suis essedis (*curribus*) desiluerunt.

   5. Darius rex in fluvio pontem fecerat.

   6. Sub vesperum in castra contenderunt.

   7. " Solem prae sagittarum multitudine non videbitis." " In umbrā igitur pugnabimus."

   8. Britanni homines pro victimis immolabant.

   9. Cottidie pro castris pugnabant.

  10. In silva sacra pecus pascebatur sine pastore.

C. **1.** Sine periculo commeatus[1] ad eum portari poterant.

   2. Agesilaus dixit se omnem Asiam Tauro tenus occupaturum esse.

   3. Nonne hostes sociorum vestrorum domos incendentes sub oculis videtis ?

   4. Sub sole ardente, sine aqua, per medias arenas (see Voc.) iter faciebant.

   5. Videtisne Gallos hastas super capita quatientes ?

   6. Mosa fluvius ex monte Vosego profluit.

   7. His verbis dictis (§ 190) sub terram descendit.

   8. Hodie nobiscum venite, vobiscum cras veniemus.

   9. Armisne (or *utrum armis*) an (§§ 205-207) veneno vultis hostes pugnare (or cum hostibus contendere) ?

  10. Hi legati ex Gallia de pace ad Caesarem venerant.

<div align="center">

EXERCISE 150.

</div>

A. **1.** By no labour could his body be wearied or his mind be overcome. **2.** The magistrates of the Greeks used to pronounce judgment outside the city, on the hill of Mars, in the open air. The speakers (dat.) were not allowed to move the

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[1] This word may be either singular *or* plural.

feelings of the judges by long speeches. When the cause had been heard, these men (*the latter*) silently placed in an urn a black or a white pebble.[1] **3.** The Germans neither had Druids nor did they give their attention to sacrifices. **4.** He sees that everything is quiet among the enemy and that the camp is not moved (*troubled*) by any tumult. [Repeat *esse* after *mota.*] **5.** By that victory not only Athens but also all Greece was set free.[2] **6.** Themistocles advised that all, both slaves and freemen, should give their attention to building a wall, and that they should spare no place whether private or public.[3] **7.** The Athenians know indeed [how] to do right, but they are unwilling to do it. **8.** Xerxes indeed led a huge army; the Greeks on the other hand had few men. **9.** They thought that, when the bridge had been broken down, the king would perish, either by the sword of the enemy or from want (of food). **10.** They say that no one was more excellent than that man (abl. of comparison), either in vice (pl.) or virtue (pl.).

B. **1.** Regio est aspera, neque sine magno labore coli potest.

2. Aut (vel) nuntium aut (vel) epistolam mitti facile est.

3. Hi nec belli nec fugae laborem ferre poterant.

4. Hic consul multis proeliis Iugurtham superavit, eius elephantos [aut] occidit aut cepit.

5. Galli neque ad concilium venerunt neque eius imperio paruērunt.

6. Themistocles in bello clarissimus erat neque in pace minor.

7. Pericles omnes civitates, sive parvas sive magnas, rogavit ut Athenas (§ 314) legatos mitterent.

8. Omnibus (§ 150) arma sunt capienda (*sumenda*) aut pro Romanis aut pro hostibus.

9. Desiderabant ducem clarissimum non solum [in] bello sed etiam [in] pace.

10. Romanis (*Romani*) quidem sunt (*habent*) multi socii (*multos socios*); nos autem sumus sine amicis.

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[1] In order to give their vote on the matter.

[2] When there are two subjects to one verb, it is not at all uncommon to let the adjective or participle agree with the nearer subject.

[3] i.e., in seeking materials for the building.

Exercise 151.

Viva voce :—

1. Miles tam (adeo) fortis erat **ut nemo** eum culparet [1] (consec.).

2. Ambulabat tam celeriter ut duabus horis ad oppidum pervēnerit. [1]

3. Verebantur **ne** superarentur.

4. Veremur (*Timemus*) ut puer satis validus sit.

5. Scribe diligenter **quo** facilius amici tui legant.

6. Parabat quo longiorem epistolam scriberet.

A. **1.** It happened that the Athenians wished to send colon-ists to Chersonesus. **2.** I will explain what kind of reward was paid, in order that it may be more easily perceived that the nature of all states is the same. **3.** He fought in so narrow a sea that the great number of his ships could not be opened out. **4.** Since (*when*) he was of very great influence in the state, he passed a law that no one should be accused of things done before (his coming into power) or punished. **5.** On this journey he was afflicted with so severe a disease of the eyes that never after-wards did he use the right (eye) equally well. **6.** So great was the ardour of their minds (*feelings*) that none of those fighting perceived that earthquake which overwhelmed great parts of Italy. **7.** Darius, fearing lest he should fall (*come*) alive into the power of the enemy, leapt down from his chariot and placed himself on a horse. **8.** When Caesar was in hither Gaul, (just) as we have shown (*explained*) above, many rumours were brought to him.

B. **1.** Persae adeo territi sunt ut naves, non castra peterent.

2. Talis dux fuit ut non solum aetatis suae cum primis compararetur, sed **ne** de (*ex*) maioribus natu [2] **quidem** quisquam (§ 334) anteferretur.

3. Tantum terrorem militibus id iniecit **ut** egredi extra vallum **nemo** ausus sit.

4. Portum, ut tutus esset, muro circumdederunt.

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[1] In clauses of consequence referring to past time the tense is **perfect subjunctive** when a single fact is referred to, **imperfect subjunctive** when a **continuous** or **repeated** idea is meant.

[2] Or, ne de (*e*) senioribus quidem.

5. Consul in bello gerendo tempus terebat **quo diutius** in magistratu esset.

6. Vereor **ne,** sic cunctantibus nobis, Hannibal urbem nostram deleat.

7. Verebantur ut socii ad urbem ante noctem pervenirent.

8. Monuit ne cui (§§ 333, 399) evadere liceret.

Exercise 152.

Viva voce :—

1. Mihi obstat (*me prohibet*) quominus scribam.

2. Nobis obstabat quominus legeremus.

3. Quis dubitat quin vivi (adjective) capti sint.

4. Cur non viros prohibuit quominus hortis fruerentur ?

5. Minimum āfuit quin mihi (§ 212) brachium fregerim.

6. Minimum āfuit quin sibi brachium fregerit.

7. Nemo est quin Homerum laudet.

8. Mercatores deterruit (§ 394) quominus in urbe manerent.

9. Nox me non impediet quominus celeriter curram.

10. Quis est tam barbarus quin nostri (gen.) misereatur ?

A. **1.** Cimon was of such [great] liberality that he never placed a guard in his gardens for the purpose of protecting the fruit, lest anyone should be prevented from enjoying those things which each man wished [to enjoy]. **2.** The orator spoke in such a way that there was no one so uncivilised as not to bewail his condition (*fortune*). **3.** He confessed everything, nor did he refuse to undergo the penalty of the law. **4.** Caesar got possession of the town, nearly all the enemy being captured alive (lit. *a very few having been wanting out of the number of the enemy but that* (or *who . . . not*) *all might be captured alive*). **5.** There is no one so brave but that he is (*who is*) not confused by the newness (*novelty*) of the affair. **6.** Neither rain (*shower*), nor night, nor snow prevents Persian messengers from finishing their [allotted] course (*distance*) as quickly as possible (lit. *by which the less each one may finish,* etc.)

B. **1.** Graeci non dubitabant quin brevi futurum esset ut perirent [1] (or *quin b. perituri essent*).

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[1] Would perish = were going to perish, and is thus future subjunctive. As Latin has no future subjunctive, the future participle is used (§ 203), or the construction with *futurum* (§§ 204, 235).

2. Quis dubitat quin sedendo hos hostes superaturi simus?

3. Valetudo tenuissima Ciceronem impedivit (*prohibuit*) quominus exercitum duceret.

4. Non est dubium quin hostes nostri fortissimi sint.

5. Fluvii rapiditas nos impedit quominus pontem faciamus.

6. Non dubito quin ea vera sint.

7. Nihil nos impedit quominus exeamus.

8. Nemo est tam fortis quin interdum timeat.

9. Apud Graecos non erat dubium (*nemo dubitabat*) quin Neptunus eos artem navigandi docuisset.

10. Eo anno minimum afuit quin Galli Romam ceperint.

<div align="center">EXERCISE 153.</div>

A. **1.** While Jason was returning (§ 260) along the shores of Sicily and Italy, sea-nymphs supported his ship on their shoulders. **2.** Before their plans were sufficiently prepared (*certain*), another unexpected defeat was announced. **3.** Although this leader excelled all men in glory, nevertheless he was dear to (*beloved by*) all. **4.** Our men drove back the Britons and did not cease following [them] (*make an end of following*) until the horsemen, relying (lit. *having relied*) on help since they saw the legions behind them, drove the enemy headlong. **5.** As soon as the enemy had recovered from flight they immediately sent ambassadors to Caesar to sue for (*concerning*) peace. **6.** Cn. Servilius, the consul, after he had heard of the slaughter (*defeat*) of his colleague and the army, pushed on to the city, fearing to be absent (*away from the city*) in that most serious crisis. **7.** Our men, however, carried away (*elated*) by the hope of a speedy victory, pursued the enemy and did not cease following them, before [1] they were approaching the wall and gates of the town. **8.** The Britons drove their herds and their men from the open country (lit. *fields*) into the woods: then whenever our cavalry made an expedition (lit. *threw themselves out*) into the country for the sake of plundering, they (i.e., the Britons) sent their charioteers out of the woods knowing (as they did) all the roads.

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[1] The conjunctions *priusquam* and *postquam* are often written as two widely separated words.

B. **1.** Imperator Romanus (*Romanorum*), **cum** (*ubi*) se dolis fatigari **videret** (*videbat*), Zămam, oppidum magnum, expugnare statuit.

2. Dum haec geruntur (§ 408), una legio, quae septima (§ 181) appellabatur, frumentatum missa est.

3. Scipio, postquam hostes ex hibernis movisse[1] audivit proelium parare statuit.

4. Scriptores quidam dicunt septem et octoginta milia armatorum et ducentos in castris Romanis fuisse cum pugnatum ad Cannas est.

5. Consules paucos dies morabantur dum socii (con-)venirent.

6. Romani, clamore undique orto, **priusquam** satis **cernerent,**[2] se circumventos esse senserunt (compare A, No. 7) (or *Romani, clamore* **prius** *undique orto,* **quam** *satis cernerent,* etc.).

7. Caesarem monuit ut pugnaret priusquam hostium copiae maiores essent.

8. Cum eo (per-)venisset, vidit Germanorum magnas copias ad alteram ripam fluvii instructas esse.

9. Dum consul Romae placandis deis (*dīs*) operam dat, Hannibal ex hibernis profectus est.

10. Eos monuerat ut fugerent dum pauci hostes circa castra essent.

<h2 style="text-align:center">Exercise 154.</h2>

Viva voce :—

1. Si tu hoc facis ego culpo.
2. Si tu hoc feceris ego culpabo.
3. Si tu hoc facias ego culpem.
4. Si tu hoc faceres ego culparem.
5. Si tu hoc fecisses ego culpavissem.
6. Si vos voletis nos vobiscum pacem faciemus.
7. Si vos voluissetis nos vobiscum pacem fecissemus.
8. Si obsides dederint Romani eis veniam dabunt.
9. Si est iniustus, miser est.
10. Miser erit si iniustus fuerit.
11. Miser erat si iniustus erat.
12. Miser esset si iniustus esset.

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[1] The verb *moveo*, which is usually transitive, can also be used intransitively as here. *Cf. Livy* xxii., 1 and 19, etc.

[2] For this subjunctive compare the note on *dum*, p. 261.

A. **1.** What would you do if you had to die for your country ? **2.** I would say more (pl.) if words would add (*give*) valour to the timid.   **3.** If so many examples of valour do not move you nothing ever will [move].   **4.** If in any part [of the battle] our men were seen to be hard pressed, Caesar ordered the standard to be carried there.   **5.** Unless they do (lit. *shall have done*) these things Caesar will pursue the state with war.   **6.** On account of their size the ships could not be drawn up except on the open sea.   **7.** If you come to me as a suppliant I will restore to you without ransom both mother and wife and children.   **8.** If the Roman people is willing to make peace with us, we will go into that place (*part*) where you decide [us to go]; but if you persist in pursuing us with war, do not forget our valour.   **9.** Alexander carried from Babylon 120,000 talents, and would that he had not done anything more serious !   **10.** They say that the followers-of-Pythagoras if they made any assertion, in discussing,[1] [and] [2] they were asked why that was so, were accustomed to reply : " He said [it] ".   **11.** Salinator, who when Tarentum was lost had fled into the citadel, said to Fabius : " By my agency, Q. Fabius, thou hast recovered Tarentum ".   " Certainly," said he laughing, " for if thou hadst not lost [it] I should never have taken it again."

The **Subjunctive** in No. 10: (1) *affirmarent*, § 462; (2) *quaereretur*, §§ 405 and 462; (3) *esset*, § 197.

B. **1.** Si Alexander non essem Diogenes esse vellem.

2. O Demosthenes, si tu vires animo tuo aequas habuisses, Alexander Graecos non vicisset.

3. Homērus Ulyssi tantum laudis in dicendo non tribuisset nisi eloquentiae honor fuisset.

4. Si te hic fuisse scivissem ad te ego ipse venissem.

5. Multa domino navis pollicitus est si sibi (§ 212) vitam (con-)servavisset.

6. Se ad castra rediturum esse dixit, si Caesar sineret (§ 462).

7. Mox veniemus si bellum confecerimus.

8. Nisi Gallos vicerit Romam non redibit.

9. Desilite ex navi nisi aquilas hostibus tradere vultis (§ 412 (*a*)).

10. Si Hamilcar diutius vixisset, Carthaginienses contra Romanos duxisset.

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[1] *Lit.* If they asserted anything.
[2] *Lit.* When it was asked from them, § 256

Exercise 155.

A. **1.** A certain Greek, on being asked (lit. *when it was asked* (§ 256) *from him*) why he wished to live so long, said : " I have no reason (lit. *nothing*) for blaming old age ".   **2.** Although we weep as we read, nevertheless the great man did (*does*) not die wretchedly.   **3.** Since he [himself] could not speak for himself, his brother spoke for him.   **4.** We have been conquered in a great fight, and although nothing certain (lit. *somewhat certain*) has been heard, nevertheless they say that the consul has been killed.   **5.** Thou dost nothing, O pain, although thou mayst be troublesome : never will I confess that thou art an evil.   **6.** Among the Greeks there were very many men like our Cato.   **7.** All were terrified as it were by the dreadful omen of the thing which they had to do (lit. *of the thing requiring to be begun*).   **8.** The fearless consul draws up his disordered ranks as the time and place allows.   **9.** The less the fear the less the danger.   **10.** At that time Minucius was in command of the army (dat.), the dictator [1] having set out for the city, as has been said before.   **11.** These men began to carry on the war in a far different way (*method*) from the rest of the Gauls.   **12.** The plain was as wide (*extended so much in width*) as a line drawn up could fill.

B. **1.** Themistocles in publico ambulabat quod non somnum capere posset.

2. Adherbal, quamquam Romam legatos miserat, tamen multitudine militum fretus, armis contendere parabat.

3. Eum absentem accusaverunt quod societatem cum rege Persarum fecisset.

4. Non celerius quam timui, deprehendit fortuna temeritatem.

5. Nunquam fui alius atque (ac) nunc sum.

6. Quam plurimos utres parari iussit (or *Imperavit ut quam . . . utres pararentur*).

7. Aedui questi sunt (*querebantur*) quod hi suos agros vastarent (§ 422).

8. Quo divitior homo (or *quis*) est, eo plus pecuniae pauperibus dare potest.

9. Ut ante (*antea*) dictum est, consul Romae totam hiemem mansit.

10. Xerxes tantas copias contra Graecos duxit quantas nemo unquam antea habuit.

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[1] *Profecto dictatore*, abl. absolute.

Exercise 156.

A. **1.** Xerxes offered a reward to anyone (*him*) who found (lit. *should have found*) a new pleasure. **2.** Hortensius allowed no day to pass (*be*) on which he did not speak in the forum or meditate outside the forum. **3.** There are certain vices which there is no one who does not wish to avoid. **4.** There were [some] whom fear impelled to take (*seize*) flight even by swimming (*nando* gerund of *no*). **5.** "Do you," said he, "bring a letter [1] from the Senate to forbid [me] to carry on the affair?" **6.** Darius made a bridge over the river Ister (the Danube) by which to lead his forces across. **7.** He ordered all who could bear arms to assemble in one place. **8.** Alexander ordered Perdicca to construct vessels by which the army could be carried up the river. **9.** Among those forces were archers, as has been said before, with weapons too heavy to be sent forth (*shot*) conveniently. **10.** Many men were found who were prepared to pour forth not only money but also their life (*lives*) for their fatherland. **11.** Everything was lacking with which the ships could be repaired, and there were no other ships in which the soldiers could be taken back.

B. **1.** Lacedaemonios misit qui (or *ut*) *Thermopylas occuparent* (*Th. occupatum*, § 227).

2. Non erat oppidum quod se armis defenderit.

3. Hic est nulla munitio quae territos recipiat (= take back) (or *excipiat* = take back from the battle).

4. Ad Caesarem Britanni veniunt qui polliceantur se obsides daturos esse (§ 236).

5. Portum fodit qui mille triremes tuto teneret.

6. Graeci in foro ponebant imagines civium qui de patria bene meriti essent.

7. Gladii sunt graviores quam qui (or *ut*) destringantur.

8. Hi milites indigni sunt qui laudentur.

9. Quis est quin pro patria pugnare vellet? (would = would be willing).

10. Nemo est quin sciat Romanos Carthaginem delevisse.

Exercise 157.

A. **1.** On the very day on which he was going to fight a naval battle, he called together the naval forces. **2.** Agamemnon

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[1] As *quae*, standing for *litteras*, is plur. its verb is plural.

scarcely (*with difficulty*) took one city in ten years; I have set free the whole of Greece in one day. **3.** The Caesarian civil war occurred when T. Pomponius Atticus was about sixty years old. **4.** In the thirty-eighth year of his reign Tarquinius was killed by (*at the instigation of*) (*per*) Ancus' sons. **5.** Because Caesar had decided to winter in Gaul, corn had not been provided in this place (pl.) for the winter. **6.** The Britons promise to give hostages within a few days. **7.** Aratus died not many years after. **8.** The Magi said that Cyrus would reign thirty years; which (thing) occurred *just as they had said* (= *ita*); for he reached his seventieth year, while he had begun to reign at the age of forty. **9.** Spoil (pl.) having been collected till late in the day, Hannibal led his forces to besiege the smaller camp. **10.** Aristides died nearly four years after Themistocles had been driven from Athens (§ 314).

B. **1.** Putant regem paucis diebus moriturum esse.

2. Minucius magister equitum anno priore fuerat et consul aliquot ante annis.

3. Eodem die quo Alexander natus est, patri tria fausta (*prospera*) nuntiata sunt.

4. (Per) multos annos Caesar contra Gallos pugnabat.

5. Initio noctis ad castra proficisci statuit.

6. Tenebris primis castra silentio mota sunt.

7. Abhinc decem annos consul erat.

8. Prima luce sub iugo montis pugnabatur (§ 256).

9. Helvetii frumentum in tres annos paraverunt.

10. Romulus, duodeviginti natus annos, urbem minimam in monte Palatino condidit.

EXERCISE 158.

1. *Viva voce :—*

Pridie Nonas Ianuarias [1]	Kalendae Maiae [2]
Pridie Nonas Augustas	Idus Iuliae [2]
a.d. XII. Kal. Ian.	a.d. VI. Kal. Nov.
Nonae Februariae [2]	a.d. IV. Non. Iun.
a.d. XV. Kal. Mart.	Idus Septembres [2]
Pridie Kalendas Martias	a.d. III. Kal. Dec.

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[1] The name of the month agrees with the word it is used with.
[2] See § 454 (*a*), p. 274.

2.

Jan. 1st	Feb. 2nd	May 6th
Jan. 26th	Feb. 18th	Mar. 19th
Dec. 30th	Feb. 24th	Mar. 30th
April 5th	Sept. 12th	Oct. 18th

A. **1.** Romulus, at the age of eighteen, established a small city on the Palatine hill on the 21st of April. **2.** During the consulship of L. Cornelius Lentulus and Fulvius Flaccus, at the time when Hiero had come to Rome, war was waged in (lit. *within*) Italy against the Ligures. **3.** In the year B.C. 214 L. Aemilius Paulus and P. Terentius Varro were sent against Hannibal. **4.** Marius was made consul while absent [from Rome], and he, as consul, had a triumph with great magnificence on the 1st of January. **5.** Cn. Servilius the consul entered upon his office at Rome on the 15th of March. **6.** Clodius set out from (*left*) Rome on the 20th of January.

Exercise 159.

A. **1.** Repperit Germanos Rhenum transisse (et) Gallos qui ea loca incolerent expulisse.

2. Tyrtaeus dixit pulchrum esse viro forti in primo ordine pro patria mori pugnanti (*dum pugnaret*).

3. Aristides dixit consilium quod Themistocles attulisset utilissimum (*perutile*) esse, sed minime honestum.

4. Consilium erat classem, quam Lacedaemonii ad Gytheum adduxissent, clam incendi.

5. Sallustius dixit se scripturum esse bellum quod populus Romanus cum Iugurthâ, rege Numidarum, gessisset.

6. Caesar scripsit Britanniam incoli partim ab eis qui in insula nati essent, (et) partim ab eis qui ex Belgis, belli inferendi (gerendi) causâ, transiissent.

7. Legatis respondit se unum diem ad deliberandum sumpturum esse ; si vellent, ad Idus Apriles (*Idibus Aprilibus*) reverterentur (§ 465).

8. Dicit eos quos metus non teneat beneficio superandos esse.

9. Dario dixit Alexander se ei redditurum esse sine pretio et matrem et coniugem (*uxorem*) et liberos, si (ad se) supplex venisset ; se scire et vincere et victis parcere.

10. Maharbal negavit deos eisdem hominibus omnia dedisse ; Hannibalem vincere scire, sed victoriâ uti nescire.

B. 1. Themistocles dixit se habere consilium rei publicae salutare, sed id sciri non opus esse.

2. [Dixit] nihil esse ei iucundum cui aliqui terror impendeat.

3. [Dixit] multos, qui vulnera exceperint et fortiter tulerint, morbi dolorem ferre non posse.

4. [Dixerunt] se (= *we*) vincere posse, si ille (= *you*) copias in fines Gallorum duceret.

5. [Negavit] se laudare virum (*eum*) qui sibi mortem con sciverit.

6. [Dixit] bellum, si vellent, cum Iugurthā gererent ; se non transiturum esse (or *transire nolle*) fluvium qui inter se et eum esset.

7. [Negavit] se unquam ratum esse (putavisse) id futurum esse ut rex maximus in hac terra et omnium quos novisset opulentissimus (divitissimus), privato homini gratiam deberet.

8. [Negavit] quidquam (or *quicquam*) (§§ 238, 334) [illos] unquam moturum esse, si tot exempla virtutis illos non moverent ; si tanta clades vitam vilem non faceret (fecisset) negavit quidquam facturum esse.

9. [Dixit] sibi in tanto malo faciendum atque audendum, non consultandum esse ; ei, qui rem publicam tutam esse vellent, secum armati statim irent.

10. Dixit centurionem tertiae legionis hostibus facultatem ineundi (*introeundi*) dedisse per munitionem quam defendendi causā (or *ut defenderet*) accepisset.

C. 1. Vulpes dicitur ciconiam ad coenam invitavisse.

2. Balbus putatur sapienter locuturus esse.

3. Epaminondas, moriens, dicitur rogavisse num scutum tutum fuerit (§ 197).

4. Xerxes incendi Atheniensium templa iussisse dicitur, quod deos, quorum domus esset [1] omnis hic mundus, inclusos parietibus [2] (muris) contineri nefas esse duceret.

EXERCISE 160.

A. Hiero dixit se caedem eorum exercitus adeo aegre tulisse ut regni sui clade non magis moveri potuerit. Itaque, quam-

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[1] *Esset* is attracted into mood and tense by the verb *duceret.* For *duceret* see § 422.

[2] *Paries* = a partition wall = French *paroi.*

quam sciret magnitudinem populi Romani admirabiliorem rebus adversis quam rebus secundis esse, tamen se omnia, quibus a bonis fidelibusque sociis bella iuvari possint, misisse; quae (§ 342) ne accipere abnuerent. Iam omnium primum ominis causā, Victoriam auream se afferre; acciperent eam tenerentque propriam et perpetuam.

B. Dixerunt sibi esse in animo (*suum consilium esse*) sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, quod aliud (*aliam*) iter (*viam*) haberent nullum (*nullam*); [se] rogare ut eius voluntate id sibi facere liceat. Cur se prohibere tentaret? Se semper iussis eius paruisse et obsides dare velle. Si sibi liceret (or *si se pateretur*) hoc iter facere, se semper in futurum eius socios et amicos fidelissimos fore.

VERB FORMS.

ACTIVE.

laudamus
laudavit
laudaveram
laudet
5 laudavisse
laudans
laudavisti
laudabamus
laudabo
10 laudet
laudaret
laudare
laudavimus
laudetis
15 laudares
laudaveramus
laudaverint
laudandi
laudavi
20 laudabunt
laudanto
laudando
laudant
laudemus
25 laudaverimus
laudaverint
ne laudaveris
laudandi
laudat
30 laudabunt
laudet
laudabit
laudabat
laudaturus
35 laudent

ne laudent
laudabam
laudaveramus
laudarem
40 laudatum
laudabo
laudem
laudas
laudavit
45 laudent
laudavissent
lauda
ne laudaveris
laudaverunt
50 laudabis
laudato
laudatu
laudaret
laudabis
55 laudavisset
laudatis
laudaveras
laudaverimus
laudaverint
60 laudant
laudabat
laudaveris
laudaverim
laudavero
65 laudav-
laudemus
laudavissemus
laudabit
laudet
70 ne laudet

laudabat
laudaret
laudabimus
lauda
75 laudaveramus
laudes
laudaturus
laudaverunt
laudabatis
80 ne laudemus
laudaveratis
laudent
laudatis
laudate
85 laudaverant
laudaverit
laudaverant
laudavimus
laudavistis
90 laudandi
laudaverint
laudaverunt
laudabas
laudet
95 laudaturus esse
laudavissent
laudavimus
ne laudaveris
laudent
100 laudavisse
laudaverim
laudabitis
laudavissent
laudaturi sumus
105 laudans

135

PASSIVE.

laudatus
laudati sunt
laudatus erat
laudabimur
5 laudantur
laudabitur
laudetur
laudata est
laudati eritis
10 laudari
lauder
laudabor
laudatae erant
ne laudatus sis
15 laudatus esse
laudamini
laudentur
laudabimur
laudaris
20 laudabor
laudatur
laudatus est
laudatus est
laudemini
25 laudati sitis
laudatus esse
laudamur
laudabamur
laudemur
30 laudamini
laudamini
laudatus esset
laudati sint

laudatum iri
35 laudati eratis
laudantur
laudaretur
laudentur
lauderis
40 laudabar
laudabuntur
laudati erunt
laudati essemus
laudemini
45 laudati eramus
laudata erit
laudantur
laudati sunt
laudati simus
50 laudatae erant
laudati essemus
laudatus sim
laudatus ero
laudor
55 laudaremur
lauderis
laudabaris
laudatae erant
laudata erant
60 laudatus sit
laudata sit
laudatus es (§ 69)
laudaris
laudabitur
65 laudaberis
lauderis

laudabimur
laudatus est
laudatus esset
70 laudantur
laudare (sing.)
laudabar
laudaberis
laudatum iri
75 laudatus est (§ 69)
laudatur
lauderis
laudari
laudabuntur
80 laudatum iri
laudaris
laudemur
laudabaris
laudatus es
85 laudabatur
laudandus
laudari
laudareris
laudemur!
90 laudata erant
laudatus eras
laudabimur
laudatus
laudabantur
95 laudantur
laudabaris
laudati sunt
laudatus esses
laudatus esse

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

laudat
laudatur
laudabunt
laudabuntur
5 laudare
laudari
laudaverunt
laudati sunt
laudati erant
10 laudaberis
laudet
laudetur
laudor

laudatus esse
15 ne laudaveris
ne laudatus sis
laudaret
laudaretur
laudentur
20 laudant
laudantur
laudandi
laudatus
laudaverunt
25 laudati sunt (§ 69)
laudantur

laudati eratis
laudatae erant
laudata erant
30 laudaverint
laudaverim
laudaverint
laudaverim
laudaveritis
35 laudemini
laudandum (acc.)
laudandus
laudavisti
laudamini

40 laudatus es (§ 69)
laudemur
laudet
laudemus
laudemur
45 laudatae eramus
laudaverat
laudati erunt
laudati sint
laudare
50 laudari
laudabunt
laudati erunt
laudatus essem
laudemus
55 laudemur
laudans
laudatus
laudamus
laudati sumus (§ 69)
60 laudamur
laudati sumus
laudavistis

laudabatis
laudati estis
65 laudati eratis
laudavisse
laudem
lauder
laudabit
70 laudabitur
laudabit
laudabaris
laudabatis
laudamini
75 ne laudati sitis
laudabatis
laudabamini
laudarent
laudarentur
80 laudandus
laudamus
laudati sumus (§ 69)
laudabamini
laudandus
85 laudatus

laudare
laudari
laudavisse
laudatus esse
90 laudatus
ne laudaveritis
ne laudati sitis
laudaverint
laudatae erunt
95 laudarem
laudarer
laudabis
laudaberis
laudamini
100 laudabimini
laudemini
laudaremini
laudantor
laudabat
105 laudabatur
laudatus esse
laudari